



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-89-142
Wednesday
26 July 1989

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-89-142

CONTENTS

26 July 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Army Paper Lauds Kissinger's 'Foresight' [JIEFANGJUN BAO 15 Jul]	1
Paper Views 'Record of U.S. Aggression' [RENMIN RIBAO 21 Jul]	1

Near East & South Asia

Textile Minister Meets With Iraq's Husayn [Beijing TV]	2
Cargo Ship Built for Bangladesh Launched [XINHUA]	2

Sub-Saharan Africa

Assistant Foreign Minister Visits Senegal [XINHUA]	2
--	---

West Europe

Bonn Embassy Denies Spying Allegations [RENMIN RIBAO 25 Jul]	3
--	---

East Europe

PLA Official Meets Romanian Delegation [XINHUA]	3
---	---

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin Participates in Trade Union Meeting	4
Union Head on CPC Leadership [XINHUA]	4
Jiang Addresses Representatives [Beijing Radio]	4
Dismissed Officials Report on Zhao's Actions [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 26 Jul]	5
Li Tiesing Presides Over Census Meeting [Beijing TV]	5
Zou Jiahua Speaks at Northeast Conference [Shenyang Radio]	6
Fang Lizhi, Liu Xiaobo Theories Assailed [XINHUA]	6
Biography Provided for Mao Zedong's Grandson [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	7
Thousands Arrested in Provinces 13-15 Jul [AFP]	7
Beijing TV Shows Series on Tiananmen Incident	8
First Part Described	8
Second Installment Broadcast	10
Account of Army Unit Action in Square Published [RENMIN RIBAO 24 Jul]	11
Fate of Armored Car Crew at Tiananmen Described [RENMIN RIBAO 16 Jul]	13
4 Jun Order To Open Fire at Tiananmen Viewed [Hong Kong MING PAO 26 Jul]	14
'Authoritative Person' Explains 'Struggle' [BAN YUE TAN 25 Jun]	15
Commentator Calls for Punishment for 'Rebels' [RENMIN GONGAN BAO 7 Jul]	17
Flooding Situation Described; Officials Act	18
Roundup of Damage, Casualties [XINHUA]	18
Railway Transport Blocked [XINHUA]	18
Government Sends Delegation [XINHUA]	19
Text of Letter to Sichuan [Beijing Radio]	19
Education in Four Cardinal Principles Supported [GUANGMING RIBAO 21 Jul]	19

Cultivation of Socialist Personnel Stressed	[GUANGMING RIBAO 20 Jul]	22
Professor Defends Importance of Marxist Education	[GUANGMING RIBAO 21 Jul]	24
Commentator Views Ideological Work in Enterprises	[RENMIN RIBAO 24 Jul]	25

Science & Technology

Science Commission Commends Collectives	[Beijing TV]	27
New Education, Science Foundation Established	[XINHUA]	27
New Test Flight Research Institute Founded		28
Largest Asian Test Flight Base	[RENMIN RIBAO 21 Jul]	28
Employs 2,000 Engineers, Experts	[XINHUA]	28
50th 'Yun-7' Aircraft Enters Service	[ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	28
State Council Reviews Software Development	[XINHUA]	28
Guidelines Set for Developing Energy Industry	[XINHUA]	29
Scientists Develop Energy-Saving Ammonia	[XINHUA]	29
Scientist Warns of More Natural Disasters	[XINHUA]	29

Military

Yang Baibing Speaks at PLA Air Force Meeting	[Beijing Radio]	29
Air Force Trains Controllers for Industry	[XINHUA]	30
Military Commission Praises Nanjing Party Unit	[Beijing Radio]	30
First 'Enemy' Army Unit Proves Valuable	[ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	30
PLA Develops Artillery Training Simulators	[Beijing TV]	31
Publisher Completes Soldiers Handbook	[Beijing TV]	31

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Central-South Region

Shenzhen University Head Fired for Riot Support	[Guangzhou Radio]	32
Hainan Secretary Stresses Clean Administration	[Haikou Radio]	32
Hainan Secretary Urges Improving Army Relations	[Haikou Radio]	32

Southwest Region

Sichuan's Yang Rudai Stresses Flood Relief		33
Addresses 17 Jul Meeting	[Chengdu Radio]	33
Joins 18 Jul Conference	[Chengdu Radio]	33
Sichuan's Yang Visits Chongqing Steel Plant	[Chengdu Radio]	34
Tibet Leaders Attend CPPCC Session Opening	[Lhasa Radio]	34

North Region

Two Get Death Sentence for 'Turmoil' Crimes	[AFP]	34
---	-------	----

Northeast Region

Jilin Secretary Leads Anti-flood Effort	[Changchun Radio]	35
Jilin Governor Meets With American Businessman	[Changchun Radio]	35
Liaoning Governor on Liaodong Peninsula Opening	[LIAONING RIBAO 30 Jun]	35
Court Summons Liaoning Governor Li Changchun	[BEIJING REVIEW 24-30 Jul]	37

Northwest Region

Gansu Leader on Problems in Tertiary Institutes	[Lanzhou Radio]	37
Gansu Leaders Hold Forum With CYL Cadres	[Lanzhou Radio]	38
Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang Visit Xinjiang Corps	[Urumqi Radio]	38
Xinjiang Power Facilities 'Seriously Sabotaged'	[Urumqi Radio]	39

HONG KONG AND MACAO

Hong Kong

PRC Censures Local Democracy Movement	40
Xu Meets Governor Wilson <i>[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 26 Jul]</i>	40
Further on Crackdown Request <i>[Tokyo KYODO]</i>	40
Editorial on RENMIN RIBAO Commentary <i>[SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST 23 Jul]</i>	41
Exchange Programs With PRC Postponed <i>[HONGKONG STANDARD 26 Jul]</i>	42
UNHCR Official Says Police Beat Refugees <i>[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 26 Jul]</i>	42

Macao

Ji Invites Basic Law Drafters to Beijing <i>[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 26 Jul]</i>	44
---	----

United States & Canada

Army Paper Lauds Kissinger's 'Foresight'

HK2507140989 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 15 Jul 89 p 1

["Weekly Commentary" by Zhuang Hanlong (8369 3352 7127): "Kissinger Is After All Kissinger"]

[Text] According to newspaper reports, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger recently announced that he would visit China this fall.

Kissinger's announcement immediately attracted media attention around the world. Why? Because during the period starting from the upheaval until the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, certain personalities in the U.S. ruling and opposition sectors instigated a wave of anti-Chinese uproar, while the U.S. government also adopted so-called "sanctions against China". Even though he has been away from politics for several years now and does not assume any government positions, Kissinger continues to be consulted or called upon by U.S. authorities. The reason is that he played an important role in the international stage in the seventies owing to his knowledge and talents. Even the rather conceited former U.S. President Reagan considers him "an outstanding personality in the diplomatic world". The astonishment in the U.S. and world community caused by this "star diplomat's" announcement of his visit to Beijing is certainly not hard to imagine.

So, was Kissinger's decision motivated by a momentary desire for headlines? Of course not. This man, who received his Harvard doctorate degree in the early fifties, has been a professor and a high government official, and has run his own company. Whether it be the academe, government, or private sector, he has handled them all with extraordinary competence and has attained all his objectives. The reason lies in that he is not myopic in terms of politics, and is in fact quite farsighted.

Let us take recent events as an example. During the period of upheaval and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the propaganda machinery of the United States and other countries came out with bucket after bucket of dirty water to pour onto China. Meanwhile, on 4 June, Kissinger published an article in West Germany's SUNDAY WORLD JOURNAL praising China "for the heartening progress made in the last 10 years, which has far surpassed any similar efforts by the Soviet Union". He maintained that the reforms "turned China into a colorful country". Hence, he concluded that "China's friends can only hope for the continuation of the process of modernization." This professor also earnestly warned Americans that "a weak, divided China will lead to turmoil in all of Asia"; "China's opening up reflects the immediate interest of these two great nations (China and the United States)."

Undoubtedly, Kissinger's statements show foresight and sagacity. They indicate that China's reforms and opening up are not expedient measures, but rather that they conform with the great tide of history. As the world becomes more economically dependent today, a reformed, open, stable, and prosperous China not only meets the fundamental interest of the Chinese people, but it will also be beneficial to peace and development in the Asia-Pacific region as well as the whole world. Naturally, it will also conform with the immediate interest of the United States. Seen from this point, the "sanctions against China" which were adopted by certain people in power and by the Congress in the United States are definitely very shortsighted and very unwise.

Kissinger explicitly opposed a recent resolution adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives imposing economic sanctions on China, and also objected to indiscrete criticisms of China by Americans. He pointed out: "The United States must take into consideration the fact that all Chinese leaders will be very sensitive to any interference in Chinese affairs." Well said! China is not the vassal of any country. Whoever tries to dictate upon China will definitely meet with failure. Former U.S. President Nixon also stated in his new book: "The days of China relying on others are gone."

When Kissinger accompanied Nixon to knock on China's door in 1972, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai praised Kissinger for his competence, saying: "Doctorate holders are, after all, doctorate holders."! Seventeen years later, as the Chinese people are confronted with a life and death situation, the extraordinary insight exhibited by Kissinger no doubt makes one realize again: Kissinger after all is Kissinger!

Paper Views 'Record of U.S. Aggression'

HK2607073589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Jul 89 p 3

["Jottings" by Li Zhong (4539 0022): "Disgraceful Record"]

[Text] According to Cuba's PRENSA LATINA, in a period of 27 years since 1962, U.S. aircraft trespassed Cuba's territorial sky 6,700 times without permission from the Cuban Government, and U.S. Army intruded upon Cuba's territory and territorial waters 610 times and 1,320 times respectively. An average based on these figures shows that the U.S. Army stationed at Guantanamo military base infringed upon Cuba's sovereignty once every 37 hours. This record of U.S. aggression is eligible for a place in the Guinness Book of World Records. But this is a disgraceful record.

In fact, a glance at the post-war history of relations between the United States and the Latin American countries will enable us to discover easily that this big country in the north, relying on its status of being the master in the western hemisphere, had repeatedly infringed upon the sovereignty of the countries lying to

the south of the Colorado River, interfered in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries, and imposed its own will upon other people:

In June, 1954, the United States organized a group of soldiers to invade Guatemala from Honduras, and overthrew the legitimate government led by Arbenz.

In April, 1961, covered by U.S. aircrafts and warships, over 1,000 mercenaries organized by the United States Central Intelligence Agency landed at Cuba's Giron Beach, but were defeated by the Cuban Army and people.

In April, 1965, an armed uprising by the Dominican people to overthrow the traitorous and despotic rule broke out, but the United States intervened with over 30,000 aggressor troops.

In October, 1983, the United States sent troops to Grenada, an island state in the Caribbean Sea...

And in recent years it has become a well-known fact that the United States wantonly interfered in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and Panama in Central America, and its actions have been condemned one way or another by countries throughout the world.

People would just like to ask: Why did the persons in the United States who often accused other countries of violating "human rights" and have acknowledged themselves as defenders of "freedom" and "democracy" refrain from saying a single word about these U.S. actions of violating and ravaging human rights?

Near East & South Asia

Textile Minister Meets With Iraq's Husayn

OW2507043289 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Report from the "Night News" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Baghdad, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met yesterday with Wu Wenying, PRC minister of textile industry, who is currently visiting Iraq. The president spoke highly of the cooperation and the friendly relations that currently exist between China and Iraq. He said: The cooperation and friendly relations that exist between Iraq and China are in the interests of the two nations and the two peoples. The Iraqi president pledged to work even harder to deepen and cement these relations.

Wu Wenying, head of the PRC Government delegation, arrived in Baghdad 2 days ago to participate in the celebrations marking the Iraqi revolution on 17 July. He conveyed the cordial greetings of the Chinese leaders to the Iraqi president and extended festive greetings to the Iraqi Government and the Iraqi people.

Cargo Ship Built for Bangladesh Launched

OW2607083489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1202 GMT 18 Jul 89

[From "News Briefs on Chinese Export Commodities";
"Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)

Guangzhou Shipyard Launches a 10,000-Ton-Class Ship Built for Bangladesh

The Guangzhou Shipyard today successfully launched a 16,500-ton multipurpose cargo ship, the second ship built for Bangladesh. The SS Bengal Port was built according to international specifications. It is 159 meters long and 23.8 meters wide and with a draft of 9 meters. It has satellite navigational guidance equipment, an engine room which does not require any operators, and cargo holds for frozen goods. It can handle all kinds of cargo.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Assistant Foreign Minister Visits Senegal

OW2607075189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0535 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Dakar, July 25 (XINHUA)—China's Assistant Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang is winding up a four-day visit to Senegal after briefing the Senegalese government on the recent situation in China.

Yang met Tuesday with Senegal's president of the National Assembly (parliament), Abdoul Aziz Ndaw [as received], to brief him on the foreign policy of China and explain the present political and economic situation in China.

President Ndaw said that he highly appreciated China's economic achievements in recent years. Senegal does not interfere in other country's internal affairs and the problems of all countries should be solved by themselves, Ndaw said.

Ndaw said that Senegal and China now live in a similar situation with Senegal now reviving its economy by readjusting its economic structure and overcoming difficulties caused by the deterioration of the world economic environment.

Meanwhile, Yang has held talks with the secretary general of Senegal's Foreign Ministry, Mouhamed al-Moustapha Diagne. Yang told Diagne about the cause and nature of the recent counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing and the measures taken by the Chinese Government against the rebellion.

Yang said that China will continue its policy of reform and openness to the outside world and maintain its foreign policy of independence, self-reliance and peace.

Diagne expressed approval of China's stand and principles on the important international issues and said Senegal always shares the same view with China on such issues.

In the United Nations Security Council, our two countries are maintaining close cooperation and harmonizing our positions, Diagne said, adding that China and Senegal should increase exchanges of information and points of view.

He also said that Senegal and China are taking a common position on the issue of Kampuchea and that Senegal is very interested in the international conference on Kampuchea to be held in Paris at the end of July.

During his visit, Yang has also met with Senegal's ministers of higher education, hydraulics and public health, as well as the secretary general of Senegal's Ministry of Planning and Cooperation.

Yang leaves Dakar Wednesday for Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. He will then go to the Gambia, Sierra Leone and Ghana.

West Europe

Bonn Embassy Denies Spying Allegations

HK2607100689 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
25 Jul 89 p 3

[Report by Jiang Jianguo (3068 1696 0948): "Chinese Embassy Issues Statement Repudiating Rumors Spread by Some News Media in West Germany"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jul—The Chinese Embassy in West Germany today issued a statement repudiating rumors spread by some news media in West Germany.

The statement says: It is entirely normal for Chinese students and visiting academics to show concern for the development of the domestic situation, and the Chinese Government has indicated that it will adopt a tolerant attitude and will not take action against those who, given that they were not aware of the true facts, signed their names to petitions, held meetings, and took part in demonstrations, as well as made extremist remarks. However, for some time some news media in the FRG

have spread rumors, saying that "50 spies" have been dispatched to the FRG to watch the activities of Chinese students, and that the security of Chinese students has come under threat; that pictures and videotapes of their participation in demonstrations have been sent to the country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that the students are afraid that they will be persecuted after returning home; that a sinologist fictitiously said that the Chinese Embassy is "exerting pressure on some students" by forcibly renewing their passports; and so on. To counter this, the Chinese Embassy solemnly issues the following statement: The Chinese Government and the Chinese Embassy to the FRG have never organized or engaged in activities aimed at supervising or menacing Chinese students, such as talking to them, trailing, photographing, or videotaping them. The aforesaid reports by some news media in the FRG are totally groundless and are malicious slanders against the Chinese Government and the embassy.

The statement says: The country and the people cherish ardent hopes for the students. The Chinese Embassy hopes that Chinese students will not believe rumors and will be able to make a distinction between right and wrong by penetratingly understanding the matter. It is hoped that the students will keep their minds on their studies and, after completion return home to contribute their talents to the modernization program of the motherland.

East Europe

PLA Official Meets Romanian Delegation

OW2607112389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1420 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA)— Xu Xin, deputy-chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, met here today with a Romanian Army officers' delegation headed by Maj. General C. Codrescu.

The two sides spoke highly of the traditional friendship between China and Romania and their armies.

Xu analyzed the current international situation and briefed the guests on the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing.

The delegation is here on a holiday.

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin Participates in Trade Union Meeting

Union Head on CPC Leadership
OW2507190289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1451 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA)—China's trade unions must work under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and no trade unions opposed to the CCP are allowed to be established, said Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU), here today.

Addressing the third meeting of the 11th ACFTU Presidium opened here today, Ni stressed that any attempt to shake off the CCP leadership and put the trade unions on the course of opposition faction must be fought against with a clear-cut stand. "Otherwise, we will miss the correct political orientation of trade union reform and construction, leading to great errors", Ni said.

During the social turmoil in May and June, illegal unions as the "Federation of Autonomous Workers Unions" emerged in some cities in the name of workers. Referring to this, Ni said that most workers had struggled resolutely against the so-called autonomous workers unions' attempt to oppose the CCP leadership and split the workers, exposing their true nature to the workers who were hoodwinked and coerced into the organizations.

Noting the trade unions' function of representing and safeguarding workers' rights and interests, Ni said that the trade unions must avoid simply acting as agents of the government and work independently so as to increase the attraction to workers and enjoy more confidence from the workers, leaving no opportunity to those who attempt to organize "independent trade unions". Otherwise we will also make great errors.

Jiang Addresses Representatives
OW2607111789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 26 Jul 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, and Li Ruihuan, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and other leading comrades attended a discussion in Zhongnanhai this afternoon with representatives to the 3d Enlarged Meeting of the 11th Presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Also attending the discussion were Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the National People's Congress Standing

Committee; Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

Ni Zhifu, member of the presidium and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, officiated at the meeting.

Jiang Zemin spoke at the meeting, affirming the guidelines of the 11th National Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and concurring with Comrade Ni Zhifu's speech at the 3d Enlarged Meeting of the 11th Presidium of the Federation. He also spoke highly of the leading role played by the working class in quelling the recent counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Jiang Zemin said: The Chinese Constitution stipulates that the PRC is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship, led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. Experience in the struggle over the past several decades has proved that we must wholeheartedly rely on the working class, which also includes intellectuals.

Especially stressing the role of industrial workers, Jiang Zemin said: We should not neglect the important role of industrial workers in socialist construction, because they have the strongest sense of organization and discipline.

He said: The Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class, while trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class led by the Communist Party. Trade unions should carry out their activities under the leadership of party organizations at different levels and, at the same time, strive to overcome government influence and express the concrete demands and interests of workers.

Yao Yilin and Song Ping also spoke at the meeting.

Chairmen of the trade union councils of Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai Municipalities; Shaanxi Province; and Wuhan and Shenyang Cities, as well as head of the Trade Union of the National Defense Industry, spoke at the meeting. They reviewed the contributions made by China's working class in socialist construction, especially the important role in stopping the recent turmoil and putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Describing various social phenomena in recent years, the speakers said: The view on wholeheartedly relying on the working class has become less audible, while the call for running the country and factories by elitists and talented persons has been overemphasized. Moreover, the unfair distribution of social income and the weak voice of workers have considerably dampened their enthusiasm and sense of responsibility for being their own masters.

On implementation of the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, quite a few speakers suggested that party leadership over trade unions be strengthened, that they be given the conditions for participating in and discussing state affairs, and that their supervisory role be brought into play in promoting democracy and cracking down on corruption.

The speakers also suggested that the trade union law and labor law be revised and formulated, and that detailed rules for enforcing the enterprise law be worked out as soon as possible so that there will be laws for (electing) representatives to trade unions and for safeguarding workers' interests.

The speakers said that workers and staff members have been greatly inspired by the CPC Central Committee's recent keen attention to the working class and kind concern for the work of trade unions. They pledged to shoulder the heavy responsibility entrusted by history and become the genuine force worthy to be trusted and relied upon by the party and the government.

Dismissed Officials Report on Zhao's Actions

HK2607031989 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
26 Jul 89 p 1

[Report: "Hu Qili, Rui Xingwen, and Yan Mingfu Made Self-Criticism Concerning Zhao Ziyang and Their Own Problems"]

[Text] At an enlarged Political Bureau meeting during the 4th Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Hu Qili, Rui Xingwen, and Yan Mingfu, who were relieved of their primary posts (though not all their posts as Zhao Ziyang was), criticized or repudiated Zhao Ziyang in varying degrees, and made self-criticism concerning their own "problems and mistakes."

The source was quoted as reporting that Hu Qili's criticism of Zhao Ziyang mainly concentrated on his style of work. He said that Zhao Ziyang used to "put the blame on somebody else," and "shirk the responsibility for the inflation and bank run onto others." Hu Qili claimed that his own mistakes mainly lie in the fact that he had said "I believe it is too dangerous to do so" when the Political Bureau Standing Committee was discussing the problem of imposing martial law, on 17 May, and "I favor making a concession in the controversy over the April 26 editorial." But Hu emphasized: "I do not remember ever saying anything that was not in line with the central authorities' views."

While making self-criticism, Rui Xingwen said that his mistakes mainly lie in the fact that he had relayed Zhao Ziyang's speech, which "misled" the media. Rui believed that Zhao Ziyang had committed the following mistakes: 1) Zhao Ziyang violated the organizational principles by refusing to have anything more to do with the student movement. Rui also said that Zhao made

mistakes this time due to his failure to put Deng Xiaoping and himself into a correct relationship; "Zhao said he is Deng Xiaoping's secretary, but he did not follow Deng's directives at the recent critical juncture." 2) He relaxed the control over the press, saying that "a free press, that is, a press reform is inevitable; we will not run a big risk in increasing a little freedom," misleading the media. 3) He believed the main task was to combat rigidity rather than liberalism. 4) He advocated "reforming" rather than "improving" the political work. 5) He favored little interference with literary and art circles, saying "we should not stand in the way unless they try to overthrow the government."

Yan Mingfu expressed gratitude to Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, and Qiao Shi for having talks with him to "help" him. He also emphasized that he should make self-criticism. He further "disclosed" that Zhao Ziyang had tried to ask him to put a message across to Yang Shangkun, asking Yang to see Deng Xiaoping together with Zhao in the hope that Deng would say what he thought of the RENMIN RIBAO's "April 26" editorial. Zhao hoped that Deng would say: "We took the matter (referring to the student movement) too seriously at that time." Yan Mingfu said that Zhao "was trying to negate the editorial by so doing."

Again, Yan Mingfu "disclosed" that, on the afternoon of 21 May, Zhao Ziyang asked him again to see Yang Shangkun, in Yan's own name this time, suggesting to Yang to call a session of the People's Congress Standing Committee to reorganize the government. Yan pointed out that Zhao had told him not to hint to Yang that that was Zhao's intention; "Zhao's purpose was to revoke the martial law and dismiss Li Peng from office."

Li Tieying Presides Over Census Meeting

OW2307101589 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jul 89

[From the "Night News" Program]

[Text] Reporters of this station have learned from relevant sources that the State Council has decided to conduct the fourth national census in 1990. This census will clarify the changes in the population, its size, location, structure, and characteristics since the third national census. It will also examine the implementation of the objective of population control for the year 2000, to provide a scientific basis for formulating policies on population, education, employment, industry, and other aspects of socioeconomic development, and to achieve the strategic goal of China's social and economic development. In addition, it will also be significant to the planning of people's material and cultural activities.

State Councillor Li Tieying, head of the leading group for the fourth national census, presided over the first meeting of the group this afternoon. He announced that the leading group and the office for the census were formally set up to begin work. He pointed out: The

census is an important investigation of national conditions and strength. It involves every aspect of society. Therefore, we must mobilize and organize society as a whole to conduct it. [Video shows Li Tieying addressing the meeting]

Zou Jiahua Speaks at Northeast Conference

SK2407013889 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] State Councillor Zou Jiahua delivered a speech at the official conference on industrial and communications production, which was sponsored by the three provinces of northeast China and concluded on 21 July.

In his speech, he stressed that in the second half this year, efforts should be made to regard the work of enlivening and ensuring the production of large and medium-sized backbone enterprises as important and to do a good job in firmly fulfilling the task. We should first ensure the supply of energy resources, raw materials, and funds for the large and medium-sized backbone enterprises and give priority to making arrangements for them. Efforts should be made to apply the levers of commodity prices, tax revenues, and the readjustment of interest of loans and credits to actively help, support, and enliven the large and medium-sized backbone enterprises which have a vital bearing on the lifelines of the national economy.

In his speech, Comrade Zou Jiahua stressed that localities and departments should take the country's whole situation into consideration to give priority to ensuring and supporting the development of basic industries, such as energy resources, communications, and raw materials. While ensuring the production of key products, they should consolidate the enterprises and products which consume more, are poor in quality, and cause serious pollution; impose restrictions on their production; transfer them to other types of production; and suspend their production. As for town-run enterprises which have wasted power and raw materials, we should also be determined to close some of them. Local comrades in charge of work in this regard should display party spirit to ensure the fulfillment of the task in this regard.

In his speech, he also urged localities to fully arouse and rely on the masses to extensively carry out the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy, as well as increasing revenues and curtailing expenses and deeply tapping enterprises' potential. Efforts should be made to enhance ideological and political work, to resolutely overcome the phenomenon in which we are strongly engaging in economic construction but not in conducting political work, to apply the speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to direct the economic work, and to fulfill the 1989 production plans in an overall way.

Attending the official conference were Li Changchun, governor of Liaoning Province; Zhu Jiazhen, Wen Shizhen, and Lin Sheng, vice governors of Liaoning Province; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned from Heilongjiang Province, the State Council, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Railways, and the Ministry of Energy Resources.

From 21 to 22 July, State Councillor Zou Jiahua, accompanied by the relevant leading personnel, including Zhu Jiazhen, vice governor of Liaoning Province, and Wei Fuhai, mayor of Dalian City, made an inspection tour among the projects of communications and energy resources, which are under construction in Dalian City, and of the Dalian Economic Development Zone. During his tour, he, together with the provincial and city leading personnel, studied or dealt with their problems.

Fang Lizhi, Liu Xiaobo Theories Assailed

OW2607102289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1003 GMT 26 Jul 89

["BEIJING DAILY Slashes at 'Absurd' Theories"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA)—Fang Lizhi and Liu Xiaobo, two advocates of the wholesale Westernization of China, have been blaring their theories for several years.

"BEIJING DAILY," organ of the Beijing municipal party committee, today carried a lengthy sarcastic article rebutting their theories, including wholesale Westernization, humanization and race improvement.

The article said that Fang Lizhi's advocacy of wholesale Westernization for China was familiar to all, and his theory that the country's adherence to the socialist road could only lead to a dead end was widespread.

But what was the meaning of this wholesale Westernization? According to the article, Liu Xiaobo, nicknamed madman, explained the meaning of wholesale Westernization in Hong Kong last November on his way from Norway to the United States.

He said that wholesale Westernization meant humanization and modernization, adding that to choose Westernization was to lead a humane life.

He held that the difference between the Chinese system and Westernization was that between inhumane and humane.

The article said that Liu Xiaobo was absurd. China had once been "an inhumane land where jackals and wolves held sway and the working people lived in utter misery," yet that was 40 years ago, the article said. The socialist China of today is a vigorous country with a bright future.

Liu also made a mistake in saying that the Western world was a humane world.

The article said the question of whether or not the Western world was a humane world should be answered by the unemployed who sheltered in subway stations, by the blacks living in the Harlem district of New York City in the United States, and by Martin Luther King Jr., who was shot dead in 1968, and his successors.

The article said that Liu did not stop there. He further held that the China's backwardness lay in the Chinese race.

The article concluded that Liu was thinking of changing and improving the Chinese race.

It went on to say that such absurd theories revealed that elites such as Liu Xiaobo, Fang Lizhi and Yan Jiaqi "looked down on our ancient land and our yellow-skinned countrymen to such an extent that they even dreamed of extinguishing the Chinese race."

Biography Provided for Mao Zedong's Grandson
HK1407062789 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1317 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Report: "Mao Zedong Personally Gave Name to His Grandson"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—It was Mao Zedong himself who named his grandson Mao Xinyu [3029 2450 1342], meaning "opening up a brand new world."

Mao Xinyu was born on 17 January 1970. His mother had a difficult labor when giving birth to him. Qiu Huizuo, then a military figure, reported the mother's condition to Mao Zedong and asked: "If only one, the mother or the baby, can survive, who is to be saved?" Mao replied: "Try to save both." The medical team did their best, and finally the "dragon's grandson" Xinyu was born through a Caesarean section.

Mao Xinyu is now a student at the People's University of China. He is 1.75 meters tall. A fat boy, he weighs 95 kg. Mao Xinyu resembles his grandfather very much. His father has already retired from the post of deputy director of the Combat Section of the General Staff Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army. Now Mao Xinyu lives with his parents and grandmother in a villa at Xishan, Beijing.

Mao Xinyu is now working on a manuscript. "Biography of Zhu Yuanzhang," which is expected to run about 500,000 words.

Thousands Arrested in Provinces 13-15 Jul
HK2607053089 Hong Kong AFP in English
0510 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (AFP)—Police in China's southeastern province of Jiangsu arrested over 3,000 people in three days and uncovered large sums of foreign currency destined to finance anti-government unrest, press reports said.

Leaders of illegal organisations and others who took part in pro-democracy demonstrations were among 3,782 "criminals" arrested from July 13-15, the report in the province's XINHUA DAILY of July 22, which reached here Wednesday said.

The paper said Xu Chong, who it described as the general secretary of an independent students' union in neighbouring Anhui Province, was arrested in a hotel in the provincial capital of Nanjing.

Many independent student unions were formed in provinces throughout China during recent pro-democracy unrest and were modelled on the Autonomous Union of Beijing Universities and Colleges founded in April on the capital's Tiananmen Square. All such organisations have been banned.

The paper said a worker, Qi Minglian, was arrested after returning home from Beijing where he had stolen military property during the crackdown on unrest in the capital on June 3-4.

Beijing martial law authorities say large amounts of weapons and property belonging to the People's Liberation Army went missing during the military crackdown and stop and search road blocks are still operating here in an attempt to recover the goods.

The report added that during the three-day swoop police recovered over 10,000 dollars, most of it in foreign currency, hidden in the province by a Beijing student leader.

Large sums in Hong Kong dollars, Japanese yen, pounds sterling and Chinese foreign exchange coupons, which are issued as legal tender only to foreigners here, were stowed by Cheng Mingxia, described as the treasurer of the Beijing pro-democracy student movement, who had already been arrested by police in Beijing, the report said.

Meanwhile the LEGAL DAILY said 20 people, including a student activist, who sprang prisoners from the local jail and burned and looted in the town of Xiangtan in southern Hunan province had been arrested.

The incidents occurred on June 9 after demonstrators failed to persuade workers at a local company to strike, the paper said.

One student claimed he had been hurt by police and a mob of several hundred people, "who did not understand reality," turned on police officers and beat three of them, then ransacked the local police station and freed prisoners, the paper added.

Beijing TV Shows Series on Tiananmen Incident

First Part Described

OW2607052489

[Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1102 GMT on 24 July carries a 54-minute first installment of a four-part special program entitled "The Trials of Blood and Fire"; the first installment is entitled "The Turmoil That Brought Calamity to the Nation and People." The announcer reads the following introduction, which is also written on the screen: "In order to coordinate with the study of the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, this station has compiled a four-part special program called 'The Trials of Blood and Fire' to assist viewers in their study; the program is based on material which is available. Owing to limited time and incomplete materials, it is inevitable that there will be shortcomings, and we gladly welcome criticism and corrections from everyone."

The program begins with scenes of normal life in China: Tiananmen Square, people riding bicycles, factories, rural scenes, a shipyard, and a rocket launch.

The video cuts to show scenes of Fang Lizhi, his wife Li Shuxian, and other intellectuals. The announcer points out that "since 1986, Fang Lizhi has openly preached bourgeois liberalization on various occasions. At the beginning of this year, he dished out a letter to Deng Xiaoping, demanding amnesty and the release of Wei Jingsheng and other so-called political prisoners. Video shows Hong Kong newspaper clippings describing their signature campaign prior to the turmoil, then cuts to campus scenes where students are seen reading big-character posters. Video then shows Li Shuxian addressing students.

The video cuts to a BEIJING RIBAO front-page announcement of Hu Yaobang's death, campus scenes with big-character posters lamenting Hu's death, demonstrations in Tiananmen Square and outside Xinhua-men mourning Hu, injured soldiers being treated, and brief clips of leaders, including Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, paying last respects to Hu. While the video shows scenes of Hu's funeral, the announcer says: "At dawn on 15 April 1989, unfortunately, Comrade Hu Yaobang died of illness. After the death of Comrade Hu Yaobang, the masses in Beijing and various places across the nation held a series of mourning activities. In many of Beijing's institutions of higher learning, because of the long plotting and behind-the-scene maneuvers by an extremely few antiparty and antisocialist conspirators, premediated conspiratorial activities erupted earlier

than had originally been planned. For a while, the campuses were flooded with rumors and big- and small-character posters and slogans. Slandorous arrows were flying everywhere, viciously attacking party and state leaders, the party's leadership, and the socialist system. The conspirators immediately seized this opportunity and quickly turned the student's mourning activities into political demonstrations and parades. On 17 April, without any prior approval, some Beijing college students gathered at Tiananmen Square and then took to the streets."

As the video shows student demonstrations, the announcer says: "In accordance with the maneuvering and plotting by an extremely small number of people, Beijing's college students formed a so-called self-government student union, which later became the notorious Self-government Student Union of Institutions of Higher Learning. With the slogans 'Down with the bureaucratic profiteers,' 'Wipe out corruption,' and other political issues on their signboards, the students took to the streets to demand a dialogue with government leaders." Video also shows aftermath of rioting in Xian and Changsha as well as clippings of Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO calling for a reassessment of Hu Yaobang's career and his rehabilitation.

As the video cuts to show the RENMIN RIBAO 26 April editorial, the announcer says: "After the editorial, Take a Clear-cut Stand To Oppose the Turmoil was published, the quick responses from Beijing and Shanghai played a positive role in stabilizing the situation in Beijing and the whole nation."

The video then cuts to show a large industrial complex and brief clips of Zhao Ziyang's visit to North Korea in late April, as the announcer says: "The CPC Central Committee promptly conveyed by cable the decision of the Political Bureau Standing Committee and Comrade Xiaoping's speech to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, who was on a visit to the DPRK. He cabled his reply immediately to the Central Committee, the Political Bureau Standing Committee, and Comrade Xiaoping, expressing his wholehearted support for the decision made by Comrade Xiaoping in dealing with the turmoil."

Next, video briefly shows clips of State Council Spokesman Yuan Mu's 29 April dialogue with Beijing students and a brief interview with Wuer Kaixi, who is heard saying: "I came out without entering the hall, where the dialogue is being held." A reporter asks why, and Wuer Kaixi responds: "It is not that they will not let me in. They said that if I do not recognize the dialogue, I will not be welcomed. Of course, I do not consider it a dialogue because I regard it as a forum, not a dialogue."

As video further cuts to clips of Yuan Mu's dialogue with students, the announcer says: "Entrusted by the State Council and Premier Li Peng, State Council Spokesman Yuan Mu met and held dialogues with 45 students from

16 institutions of higher learning in Beijing. The dialogue achieved positive results. The parades were cut in size, and the students' sentiments were greatly eased." Video then cuts to show Yuan Mu briefing reporters on 3 May on student preconditions for dialogue, followed by clips of Beijing municipal leaders holding dialogue with students.

While the video cuts to show the Beijing demonstration marking the 4 May Movement, the announcer says: "The 4th of May 1989 marks the 70th anniversary of the May 4th Movement. Some 200,000 Beijing youths joyously celebrated their own festival with colorful activities. Over 10,000 new Communist Youth League [CYL] members took an oath in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes to join the CYL. On 4 May, several tens of thousands of students from Beijing's more than 40 institutions of higher learning, including Beijing and Qinghua Universities, took to the streets. They met at Tiananmen Square to read aloud their so-called 4 May Declaration and announced that Beijing's institutions of higher learning would resume classes beginning 5 May. Students from Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuhan, Tianjin, Dalian, and Jilin also took part in the parade."

The video cuts to show Zhao Ziyang meeting with representatives of the Asian Development Bank [ADB]. The announcer says: "On the afternoon of 4 May, the ADB held a directors meeting in Beijing. Without any previous consultation with the other Standing Committee members of the Central Political Bureau, Comrade Zhao Ziyang gave a speech to the representatives of various nations to the ADB conference. With a completely different position and policy from that of the CPC Central Committee, the speech openly exposed the internal split within the Central Committee and laid bare his opposition to the policy of the committee to the whole world, thus once again intensifying a situation which previously had been eased, and further aggravating the turmoil."

The video cuts to show newspaper articles on reaction to Zhao's address to ADB representatives. The announcer says: "Zhao's Ziyang's talk at the ADB conference was a turning point for the escalation of the turmoil, and the situation took a turn for the worse on 4 May. From Zhao Ziyang's talk, those engaging in turmoil saw a split in attitude within the Central Committee. They found supporters in the committee. Thus, they became bolder and more violent in their riots. The turmoil's organizers and plotters were encouraged by Zhao's Ziyang's talk. Yan Jiaqi, Cao Siyuan, and others said: 'The situation has taken a turn for the better. We must mobilize the intellectual circles to support Zhao Ziyang.' On that very evening, chieftains of the self-government associations in Beijing University and the Normal University once again announced sit-in strikes." Video shows campus scenes with big-character posters calling for a hunger strike. Video cuts to show mass demonstrations and hunger strikers in Tiananmen Square. The announcer

says: "During the 7-day hunger strike, some 3,000 students participated. They were used as hostages by a handful of conspirators to apply pressure on the government." As video shows scenes of hunger strike and Beijing municipal leaders mingling among the crowds, announcer says that central and Beijing municipal leaders personally called on the hunger strikers, trying to persuade them to return to class, but the students did not give a positive response.

The video then cuts to the 14 May meeting between Li Tieying and Yan Mingfu with students. As video further cuts to show a crowd scene, the announcer says 12 scholars and writers, including Yan Jiaqi, Bao Zunxin, Li Honglin, Dai Qing, Yu Haocheng, Li Zehou, Su Xiaokang, Wen Yuankai, Liu Zaifu, Su Wei, Mai Tainshu, and Li Tou—their names also appear on the screen—visited the hunger strikers on the afternoon of 14 May to show their support, thereby further inciting the turmoil. The announcer says: "They also made an urgent appeal, asking that the turmoil be regarded as a patriotic movement and that the illegal student union be legitimized." "The so-called appeal of the 12 intellectuals was published by some Beijing newspapers and broadcast on television. Because of the public's sympathy with the hunger-striking students and guided by erroneous public opinion, for a while, anyone who did not join the demonstrations was labeled as unpatriotic; anyone who failed to voice support for the hunger strikers would be charged with being unconcerned about the life or death of the students."

The video cuts to show the arrival of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The announcer says: "On 15 May, Gorbachev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Beijing for a state visit to China. It was the first time in nearly 30 years that the supreme leader of the Soviet Union had visited China. It signified the beginning of a new era in Sino-Soviet relations. The event became the focus of world attention. Over 900 reporters from dozens of nations flocked to Beijing to report on the Sino-Soviet summit. Because Tiananmen Square was occupied by the hunger-striking students, the ceremony to welcome Gorbachev had to be held at Beijing airport. The state guests' motorcade was forced to make a detour. The Monument to the People's Heroes was trampled by a handful of people. Thus, Gorbachev's wreath-laying ceremony at the monument had to be canceled." Video shows Gorbachev's meetings with Deng Xiaoping, Li Peng, and Zhao Ziyang.

The video cuts to show larger demonstrations and subsequent traffic congestion. Describing the demonstrations, the announcer says: "On 17 May, the number of demonstrators and the attack on Comrade Deng Xiaoping reached an unprecedented level. Slogans and banners inscribed with the words 'Down With Deng Xiaoping' and 'Throw Out Deng Xiaoping' were seen everywhere during the procession of paraders."

The video next cuts to show still photos of three men identified as Taiwanese spies, as well as stills of confiscated items, such as identification papers, a radio recorder, and currency. The announcer says: "The Kuomintang's special agent organs in Taiwan have supported and instructed their hidden agents in Mainland China to directly participate in the turmoil and exploit the situation. Wang Chaohung, who joined Taiwan special agent organs in 1988, spread rumors and stirred up riots in Tiananmen Square. Zhang Xiang, who joined a Taiwan special agent organ in 1986 while studying abroad and who was commissioned as a special agent, was instructed by a Taiwan special agent organ to recruit agents from among the intellectuals. During the turmoil, he frequently sneaked into the institutions of higher learning and Tiananmen Square to stir up riots, participated in the turmoil, and wrote reactionary propaganda material for the Self-Government Student Union of Institutions of Higher Learning in Beijing and its affiliates in other localities." Video shows the alleged spies moving about in crowds.

The video then cuts to more crowd scenes in Tiananmen Square, showing doctors treating the sick.

The video cuts to show brief clips of Li Peng meeting student leaders on 18 May; Zhao Ziyang visiting hunger strikers on 19 May; Li Peng addressing a meeting of party, government, and military leaders on 19 May; people taking to the streets after martial law was announced on 20 May, blocking the entry of troops. The video footage ends with mass demonstration scenes.

Program ends with the following acknowledgement: "The station thanks the following for their great assistance: the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the headquarters of the capital martial law enforcement troops, Unit 57303, Unit 57051, and the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau. China Central Television July 1989."

Second Installment Broadcast

OW2607053789

[Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 25 July shows the 35-minute second installment of the four-part special program carried under the general title "The Trials of Blood and Fire." The second installment is entitled "The True Story of the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion in Beijing."

The video opens with shots of large numbers of students gathered in Tiananmen Square, some wearing headbands and shirts bearing Chinese characters meaning hunger strike. No date is indicated. The announcer says: "In early March, a tiny minority used the prevailing student unrest to stir unpremeditated political turmoil, which later developed into a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing." "The situation in the capital became increasingly serious, with anarchism viciously spreading

and many areas turning into chaos. Under such circumstances, had the party and government not taken resolute and decisive measures, another vital chance would have been missed, and further irredeemable, great damage might have resulted. This would by no means have been permitted by the broad masses of people."

The video cuts to show military vehicles surrounded by crowds of people and barricades set up on the road. The announcer says that the party Central Committee had no alternative but to enforce martial law in parts of Beijing, but that "prior to the issuance of the martial law order, a very small number of people who had access to top party and state secrets had been in close coordination with the turmoil organizers and plotters and revealed beforehand the information about the implementation of martial law on parts of Beijing." He adds that the turmoil organizers and plotters then organized people and coerced those who were unclear about the truth of the matter to set up barricades and stop the advance of military vehicles.

The announcer continues: "In view of the serious disturbances which occurred in Beijing, on 20 May, Premier Li Peng signed a State Council order imposing martial law on parts of Beijing Municipality in accordance with the relevant provisions of the PRC Constitution. Although the martial law order was issued, the blocking of military vehicles did not stop but became more serious."

Shots are then shown of people pushing at military vehicles, some holding rocks in hand, and some swearing at soldiers. The announcer remarks that the soldiers, despite all this action, displayed restraint and forbearance.

After some more shots showing people pushing and shoving, video cuts to show some people climbing up a vehicle. Several people are seen standing on top of one vehicle, holding guns. According to the announcer, this happened at Liubukou in Changan Avenue on 3 June, saying that on that day, a military vehicle was besieged, and thugs snatched machine guns from the vehicle.

The video then shows a series of shots of soldiers and policemen, of tear gas cannisters being fired, and some people throwing unidentified objects. A soldier is shown with a wounded wrist.

The video then cuts to show people storming the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television. A few shots show badly damaged vehicles.

The announcer says: "The situation quickly deteriorated, and the rioters became even more unbridled. At this moment, the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission had no alternative but to order the martial law troops on the outskirts of the capital to forcibly enter the city and put down the rebellion." The video cuts to show an announcer reading the 3 June emergency notice issued

by the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the headquarters of the martial law troops. This is followed by shots of armored vehicles being attacked by people. Flames are seen coming out from the vehicles. The announcer remarks that the troops were obstructed and a number of thugs carried out acts of beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing, resulting in a "shocking counterrevolutionary rebellion."

Video shows a stalled military truck being attacked by people, and then cuts to a partial map of Beijing showing various crossroads, with the announcer saying: "A handful of ruffians committed the atrocities of intercepting troops, beating and killing Liberation Army soldiers, smashing and burning military vehicles, and seizing guns and ammunition."

Video then shows soldiers advancing and troop-loaded vehicles running in the streets. The announcer says that the martial law enforcement troops were forced to fire in the air to clear the way and counterattack. In the course of this action, some ruffians were killed, and some people who took to the streets in disregard of the emergency notice were wounded by mistake. The announcer says: "According to information gathered, in the riot, some 3,000 people other than military personnel were wounded, and some 200 died, including 36 university students."

The video cuts to show a man standing in front of a tank, trying to block its advance. The announcer's narration is: "Could he be so rampant if the fighters did not exercise restraint and forbearance?" According to the announcer, after the early hours of 4 June, the acts of burning military vehicles became increasingly unbridled. Shots are shown of a number of military vehicles on fire. Other shots show some people riding a seized military vehicle and firing guns. Shots are also shown of the bodies of dead soldiers killed by "ruffians."

Video follows with a series of shots showing disturbances in other cities, including the burning of a train in Shanghai on 6 June, the overturning and burning of a bus in Wuhan on 7 June, and the wreckage of a marketplace destroyed by arsonists in Chengdu on 5 June.

Video then depicts the Beijing scene, showing shots of badly damaged vehicles. No specific date is given. The announcer says: "In the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, some 1,280 military and police vehicles, public buses, and trolley buses were smashed, burned, and damaged by ruffians. Of them, some 1,000 were military vehicles, some 60 were armored vehicles, some 30 police vehicles, some 120 public buses and trolley buses, and some 70 other motor vehicles. A lot of weapons and ammunition were looted. Among the martial law enforcement troops, Armed Police, and public security officers and men, some 6,000 were wounded, and dozens were killed."

Video ends with shots showing soldiers after the incident. These include shots of soldiers marching in the street, chatting with people, and sweeping the street. The announcer says: "Our People's Liberation Army is loyal to the party, the people, and socialism. In this struggle, it underwent rigorous tests. Practice has proved that it is worthy of being called a heroic army of the people, a staunch pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, and a Great wall of iron and steel safeguarding the socialist People's Republic. The immortal brilliant deeds of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are forever recorded in the historical monument of the People's Republic of China."

Account of Army Unit Action in Square Published
HK2507151089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Jul 89 p 4

[Article by Fu Jianren (0265 0494 0088), Feng Langfeng (7458 2597 1496), and Bi Yongjun (3968 3057 6511): "For the Sake of the Dignity of Tiananmen Square—Factual Report on How a Certain Reconnaissance Detachment Destroyed the Headquarters of the 'College Students Autonomous Federation'"]

[Text] Through the test of a special struggle, Tiananmen Square has had its magnificent appearance restored. The masses in the capital and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are grateful to the martial law enforcement troops for their immortal deeds in restoring and safeguarding the square's solemnity.

Here, we provide our readers with a report on how a reconnaissance detachment successfully smashed the headquarters of the illegal "Beijing College Students Autonomous Federation" while clearing up Tiananmen Square early on the morning of 4 June, at a crucial moment for the destiny of the People's Republic.

Tiananmen Square Issued a Solemn Call

In the early summer of 1989, Tiananmen Square underwent a round of painful tribulation never seen since the founding of New China. On 13 May, some college students in Beijing began their sit-in demonstration and hunger strike in Tiananmen Square. After that, the solemn and sacred square was covered with makeshift sheds and tents, as well as heaps of garbage; littered with soft drink bottles; and crowded with noisy onlookers. Various political rumors were cooked up there and spread to all parts of the country. A more disgusting thing was that some people even erected an ugly statue of a so-called "goddess of democracy."

Tiananmen Square was being profaned. State guests could not be welcomed there; children could not celebrate their festival there; moreover, the square had been

turned into the source of nationwide turmoil: The Beijing-Guangzhou railway, a main artery of China, was cut; a shopping center worth billions of yuan in Chengdu City was burned down; a train in Shanghai was looted and burned....

"Stop the turmoil! Quell the Rebellion!" "Return Tiananmen Square!" This was the voice of the people! This was a just call!

Early on the morning of 4 June, the broadcasting station of the Beijing municipal government on the northeast side of the Great Hall of the People unceasingly broadcast the announcement of the Beijing municipal government and the headquarters of the martial law troops, persuading students and onlookers to immediately leave the square. This made some onlookers leave the square successively, but the headquarters of the "College Students Autonomous Federation," located at the base of the Monument to the People's Heroes, continued its agitation through its loudspeakers. Several thousand people still gathered around the monument and refused to leave.

At 0130, an order was issued to a martial law enforcement unit by the higher command: Send a reconnaissance detachment to smash the headquarters of the "College Students Autonomous Federation!"

The commanders and soldiers of this unit deeply understood the gloriousness and arduousness of this task and the important responsibility they were shouldering. They immediately formed a command group, inspected the spot, worked out a plan, and decided to dispatch the best combat companies and the crack troops to form the reconnaissance detachment to fulfill this task.

A special action would start immediately. The detachment was composed of 205 officers and soldiers, who acted rapidly and nimbly and completed all necessary preparations. They waited for the order to start. At that moment, the student federation was still continuing its agitation through its broadcasting system. The officers and soldiers were anxiously waiting for the order.

At 0425, the reconnaissance detachment completed its assembly and was ready to start the action. To support the action of the detachment, all lights in the square were switched off. As soon as the lights were switched off, onlookers in the square began to disperse, and college students began to close ranks around the monument. The commander of the martial law unit issued the order, and the 205 officers and soldiers started off from the east gate of the Great Hall of the People....

Scouts Displayed Their Prowess and Resourcefulness in the Square

At 0430, early on the morning of 4 June, the brave scouts suddenly appeared in the square outside the east gate of the Great Hall of the People. They advanced swiftly by bending low and closed in on the headquarters of the "College Students Autonomous Federation" in a short time.

The 4th Company was the vanguard of this detachment. When moving to the side of the square, the officers and soldiers of this company were surrounded by the onlooking mob. The two commanders of the detachment, Major Zhao Yongming, a staff officer, and Liu Jianjun, a battalion deputy commander, immediately ordered the 4th Company to press on toward the monument in dispersed formation so that more people could be attracted by the 4th Company. Then, Zhao Yongming and Liu Jianjun separately led the 1st and 2d Companies to close in on the monument from the north and south flanks. When they saw that the 1st Company had failed to reach the expected position, they immediately sent some soldiers to reinforce the 1st Company. Through close cooperation, the four companies rapidly encircled the monument.

At that time, the loudspeakers of the student federation headquarters were still blaring out the agitating speeches of the "48-hour hunger strikers" and the ringleaders of the federation. Influenced by these speeches, some people who had dispersed again gathered together. A very small number of thugs who tried to resist the clearing-up action had prepared a large quantity of gas bottles and gas barrels in an attempt to create explosions. Chaos continued around the Monument to the People's Heroes.

The reconnaissance detachment of only 200 members had to face a mob of several thousand people, and it was very hard for them to disperse the crowds. If they were careless, they might even be separated from one another and be attacked by the mob one by one. The two commanders of the detachment were previously tempered by the battles against the Vietnamese troops in Laoshan. They decided to first go directly to the base of the monument and disperse the crowds from the higher level to the lower level. Liu Jianjun led 15 soldiers from the 1st Company to move rapidly from the east side of the monument. They climbed to the top level of the monument base. At that moment, the 2d Company also reached the top level under the leadership of its company commander, Wang Qingzhi. The loudspeakers of the "student federation" were still blaring. Liu Jianjun issued an order, and two soldiers, Sun Tao and Zhu Yaoqing, immediately raised their rifles and fired in bursts. They hit the center of a loudspeaker hung high on the southeast corner of the monument. Another soldier, Xu Tuanhui, also fired in bursts and destroyed another loudspeaker at the southwest corner of the monument. Then, other officers and soldiers climbed on each other's shoulders to remove several loudspeakers on lampposts. Chen Zhijun, a sharp-eyed and quick-moving soldier from Jiangsu, discovered a generator still working on the second level at the southeast side of the monument, and he jumped forward and pulled out the connecting wires. Then, he switched off another generator.

On the northwest side of the monument, Wang Kaizheng and Dong Wende, soldiers of the 4th Company, dashed to the front of the monument and tore down the posters from the relief sculpture. The officers and soldiers of the

2d and 3d Companies then successfully stormed the headquarters of the "College Students Autonomous Federation." They seized a radio transmitter with the model number 861, a tape recorder, eight amplifiers, three notebooks, and some reactionary leaflets. Then, the soldiers began to drive the crowd from the higher level to the lower level.

Within 30 minutes, the headquarters of the "College Students Autonomous Federation" was completely smashed.

With the agreement of the martial law troops, the crowds remaining in Tiananmen Square left the square from the southeast side. The officers and soldiers of the reconnaissance detachment began to check every tent with flashlights in their hands to see whether anyone remained inside the tents, and forcibly drove away some stubborn people who still refused to leave.

At 0530, all lights in Tiananmen Square were switched on again. All Army units participating in the clearing-up action advanced and assembled around the monument, also blocking all roads leading to the square. Thus, the solemn square again returned to the hands of the people.

The Blue Sky and the Land Can Give Testimony

Some kindhearted people were worried that bloodshed could not be avoided when the square was cleared up. However, the action of the reconnaissance detachment to smash the headquarters of the "College Students Autonomous Federation" showed that their worry was unjustified. The blue sky and the grand land can give testimony: In the course of clearing the square, although our scouts carried loaded rifles, they did not open fire even once at the masses and students.

The scouts approached the headquarters of the "autonomous federation" and the fences of the monument in only 10 minutes or so. Through the noise, they shouted to the students. Li Xiangwu, political instructor of the 1st Company, and Han Quanlan, commander of the 4th Company, who won Merit Citation Class One on the Laoshan front, led the soldiers in shouting again and again: "Students and onlookers should immediately leave this place!" "We will begin clearing the square. You should leave immediately!" "Enforcing martial law is legal! Quelling the revolt is legal!" "You must not use violence against us—our self-defense is legal!" Even some soldiers who were usually reticent shouted loudly again and again.

However, some people sitting around the monument ignored the kindness of these soldiers. A small number of people even shouted abuse at the soldiers or threw bottles and stones at them. Chen Ruiming, a soldier of the 4th Company, was wounded on his left leg.

The soldiers were angry! Some of them used their rifle butts to counterattack those who stubbornly resisted the clearing action; some soldiers retaliated with their fists against people who threw bottles and stones at them. However, they still did not open fire at students and the masses.

When the officers and soldiers of the detachment dashed to the base of the monument, an unidentified person sprang on Shi Xin, a squad leader, in an attempt to seize his rifle. Shi Xin dodged nimbly and kicked him to the ground on all fours. This stunned the nearby noisy crowd, and several people who were rushing at the soldiers from the lower level of the monument base were scared and quickly stepped back. At this moment, the scout fired a warning shot toward the sky and shouted in a stern voice at the crowd: "All of you lie down—no one is allowed to move at all!" Under the strong pressure, some students and citizens withdrew and some people asked the soldiers not to use violence against them. When large groups of students and citizens successively withdrew, two perverse people still refused to withdraw, and one of them told the soldiers: "I would rather die than leave, you may fire at me, fire here!" while pointing to his chest. The soldiers angrily dashed to them and forcibly pulled them away from the monument.

It should be particularly mentioned here that at the end of the clearing-up action, the scouts seized a cassette of recording tape, which preserved the whole account of how the people withdrew from the square and the federation ringleaders' treasonable speeches to foreign reporters, calling for Western countries to sever diplomatic relations with China and send troops to China.

When the five-starred red flag was again hoisted in Tiananmen Square with the rising sun, the square which had undergone the 22-day tribulation stretched out her arms to embrace our heroic scouts!

Fate of Armored Car Crew at Tiananmen Described *HK2507134489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese* 16 Jul 89 p 4

[Article by Zheng Yan (6774 1484): "Condemnation by Armored Car No 339"]

[Text] In the early hours of 4 June, when the martial law troops entering the capital from the western outskirts were blocked west of Xidan, armored car No 339, burning fiercely, was slowly heading west from Xinhua-men, followed by a group of ruffians throwing Molotov cocktails and bricks at it.

About 20 minutes later, a dozen ruffians, supporting a young man covered all over with cuts and bruises, came to Xinhua-men, shouting: "Down with the fascists," "Severely punish the assailants," "Soldiers beat people," and "You murderers, see how you beat people," while storming, carrying the injured young man, the cordon formed by armed security guards with linked arms.

The noise awakened the injured young man, who was in a coma. On seeing the steel helmets the soldiers on duty were wearing, he shouted, with all the strength he had: "Quick... help me. I am the first lieutenant of armored car No 339...."

Hearing his words, the ruffians carrying him were shocked at first, and then laid him down. The armed security guards at Xinhuaamen immediately brought back this injured soldier and gave him emergency treatment.

On 19 June, this reporter found this first lieutenant at a military hospital. His name is Han Kaiyin. He said that at 2100 on 3 June, they received orders to enter Tiananmen Square. Soon after they set off, the first driver of armored car No 339 was seriously wounded by a stone thrown by a ruffian, and he was replaced by a second driver. But the armored car had dropped out by this time. To arrive at the square in time, they sped along a shortcut. As they went, they were attacked by ruffians armed with stones and Molotov cocktails. The car caught fire and the fire gradually spread. Because of the smoke, the soldiers inside were unable to open their eyes or breathe. They refused to open fire in order not to hurt the masses by mistake.

As they had taken a shortcut, armored car No 339 arrived at Tiananmen Square ahead of schedule. As soon as it appeared in the square, it was surrounded by ruffians, who, yelling, rained down bricks and stones on the car. The car circled around the square once, but could not find a place to park and was forced to head east along Changan Avenue. By this time, four or five soldiers had been injured and the car was full of stones and bottles. The flames were increasing and were spreading inside. Some soldiers had their hair and eyebrows singed and their clothes smelled of burned material.

When the car arrived at a point about 100 meters west of Xinhuaamen, it ground to a halt because the engine had broken down. The ruffians who had followed behind immediately encircled the burning car. Volunteer soldier Zhao Liugen, 31, shouted to Han Kaiyin: "Company commander, we can only be burned alive in the car, so let us get out!" After getting the go-ahead, Zhao Liugen climbed out of the hatch, being the first soldier in the car to do so. As soon as the ruffians saw someone appearing, they struck the hatch with a stone weighing a dozen jin. Zhao Liugen was compelled to crawl out through the rear door. Scarcely had he touched the ground when he was surrounded by wild ruffians and struck on the head and body by a shower of stones and sticks. His head was broken and blood streamed down to his belly. He had not yet fallen and managed to stagger along, not knowing where to go. Suddenly a short, long-haired, and white-faced ruffian caught up with him from behind, and cracked Zhao Liugen on his right leg with a club, almost causing Zhao to fall down. Seeing that he had been unsuccessful in bringing Zhao down, the ruffian, uttering a cry of surprise, held the club high again and struck at Zhao bitterly. Zhao's leg broke with a crack. Just as the

ruffians were about to kill him, the armed security guards at Xinhuaamen rushed to his rescue and, repulsing an attack with sticks by the ruffians, saved him and several other injured soldiers.

Company Commander Han Kaiyin took off his coat and tried to escape. But as soon as he got out of the car, he was struck in the head by a stone, and blood oozed continuously from a wound 5 cm long. Then the ruffians seized him and vehemently struck him on the head with a brick, immediately sending him to the ground unconscious. During that time he seemed to hear a soldier desperately calling: "Company commander," and someone saying: "He is dead. Let us get away quickly." As he had no military coat on, and his trousers were burned and their color obscured by blood, the ruffians dragged him to Xinhuaamen and fabricated a charge against the armed security guards at Zhongnanhai.

Company Commander Han also told this reporter there were 11 officers and men altogether aboard armored car No 339. The most seriously injured was the copy clerk of the company. Even if his life can be saved, he is likely to become a vegetable.

On 7 June, while clearing away roadblocks, the martial law troops towed away from a site west of Xinhuaamen armored car No 339, which had been changed into a pile of scrap iron. The loud noise the armored car made when it was towed away was a precise condemnation of the monstrous crimes committed by a handful of ruffians.

4 Jun Order To Open Fire at Tiananmen Viewed
HK2607030589 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
26 Jul 89 p 1

["Special feature": "Our Staff Reporter Reveals Important Data on Who Issued the Order To Open Fire on the People"]

[Text] Who on earth ordered the People's Liberation Army [PLA] to open fire on the people? When the Beijing martial law troops cleared Tiananmen Square between 0400 and 0500 on 4 June, did they shoot and kill the students on the square? Who are the real murderers in the massacre? These are crucial issues that should be made clear in uncovering the truth about the Beijing massacre on 4 June. Over 50 days have passed, but these issues still remain unresolved. Our staff reporter recently obtained some important relevant data which will probably help people find the answers.

When the Tiananmen sanguinary incident occurred, the principal figures in the CPC's decisionmaking body were not at Beijing's Xishan, as was earlier rumored, but gathered in Room No 202 at Zhongnanhai to direct the overall crackdown by martial law troops. However, between the morning of 3 June and the morning of 4 June, the CPC's decisionmaking body never issued, as a collective, any order that the martial law troops could

open fire at crowds barring the way. The CPC's decision-making body decided at that time that the Beijing Central Television Station should dispatch a camera team to rush to Tiananmen Square by 0400 on 4 June to shoot the whole operation of clearing the square and, after the incident was over, immediately broadcast it to the whole world to show that the top CPC leading body was innocent. The order was issued from Zhongnanhai at about 0100 on 4 June. At that time, however, there was already a lot of gunfire at Muxidi, where the Central Television Station was located. The responsible person of the Central Television Station asked for a troop escort for the team; otherwise, it would be impossible for them to make it to the scene. Due to the confusion of commands and the occurrence of many unexpected events, Zhongnanhai eventually rescinded the order.

At that time, the 4,000 soldiers in Zhongnanhai, who carried fully loaded rifles, were reportedly in a state of alert. These soldiers had indeed received a clear-cut order from the top CPC leading body: Anybody who dares to storm Zhongnanhai should be killed on the spot with the authority of the law. But after the People's Armed Police scattered the students and the crowd in front of Xinhuaamen with tear gas on the afternoon of 3 June, people concentrated their attention on battle with the troops on the streets and, therefore, no one demonstrated again in front of Xinhuaamen.

However, the PLA's martial law troops, especially the troops entering the city from the western front, i.e., Muxidi, did receive an order that they could open fire on the people. From the afternoon of 3 June, military helicopters circling over Beijing began distributing a leaflet to the effect that, at the instruction of the leader of the Military Commission, the martial law troops would resolutely hit back if they were obstructed. But who was this leader of the Military Commission? This still remains unclear.

Many people hold that the leader of the Military Commission refers to Deng Xiaoping because only he has such a power. But others also hold that if Deng Xiaoping himself did issue the order, the military authorities would have clearly pointed out that they were instructed by the chairman of the Central Military Commission. Moreover, according to some people close to the Deng family, although Deng always had the overall situation under control, he probably did not know till now what happened in Beijing on 3 and 4 June. Deng suffers from many diseases and has always lived a secluded life. Before losing power, even Zhao Ziyang could not see him directly. Sometimes he had to pass on a message through many people; the last messenger was Yang Shangkun.

People widely guess that the one who eventually issued the order to open fire was probably Yang Shangkun. Being the executive vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, it was quite appropriate to call him leader of the Military Commission. However, even if it is true that Yang issued the order to open fire, the order

might not have been clear-cut, because the Shenyang Military Region's 39th Army, which entered the city from the northeastern direction, never fired a shot. Because the troops could not make it to Tiananmen Square on time, the responsible person of that army has been penalized.

'Authoritative Person' Explains 'Struggle'

OW2607034689 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
No 12, 25 Jun 89 pp 6-8

[Article by unidentified BAN YUE TAN reporter: "An Authoritative Person Discusses Six Major Problems About the Current Situation"]

[Text] The counterrevolution which took place in Beijing has been quelled. The vast numbers of cadres and masses have gradually deepened their understanding of and expressed their support for the important decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council. They have also raised some questions that have puzzled and deeply concerned them. A reporter of this magazine has consulted an authoritative person about six major questions raised by people.

Question: What is our understanding about the crux of the current struggle?

Answer: The nature of the incident was very clear when it broke out. Those who engaged in the counterrevolution issued two major slogans: One, to overthrow the Communists, and the other, to overthrow the socialist system. Their purpose was to establish a totally Westernized bourgeois republic.

The nature of the incident was one of antagonism between bourgeois liberalization and upholding the four cardinal principles. Some comrades did not understand the nature of the incident, and thought that it was a simple problem concerning how to treat the masses. Actually, the other side consisted not just of some people who failed to distinguish between right and wrong, but also of numerous people of rebellious factions and a large number of dregs of society. These people wanted to subvert our government and party. This is the true nature of the problem.

Reform and opening to the outside world are bound to bring in some bad influences from the West. We have never underestimated this aspect. We have stressed that we should pay attention both to implementing the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and to sternly cracking down on economic crime, including by paying attention to ideological and political work. However, in practice, we paid great attention to the former and paid less attention to the latter. This resulted in all kinds of violation of law and discipline as well as corruption. The ideas of bourgeois liberalization have also been flooding us to a certain extent. We should draw a lesson from this.

Question: What is the background of the counterrevolution?

Answer: It was the result of the general international situation as well as the situation in China. The incident occurred independently of man's will. Had it not occurred, it would occur sooner or later, although the scale might be different.

Viewing the incident from an international point of view, major representative figures of Western capitalist countries have put forward, early in the 1950's, the strategy of using peaceful evolution to change the nature of socialist countries. Today, they still practice this strategy. This general international situation certainly has some impact on China. The outbreak of the counterrevolution was also closely related to the situation in China.

Question: Why was martial law imposed, and why was the People's Liberation Army [PLA] moved to Beijing?

Answer: The situation developed continuously from 15 April. Beijing was in anarchy in mid-May, and other big cities were also affected. If martial law had not been imposed in some parts of Beijing, and if troops had not moved into the city, the counterrevolution could have spread to the whole country, and it might be possible that it could not have been quelled.

Handling the incident was a rigorous test for our troops. Had we used tanks to crush the people, we would have created confusion in the whole country. Therefore, I would like to thank the PLA commanders and fighters for handling the riot with such an attitude. Although the losses were painful ones, they enabled us to win over the people and make those who were unable to distinguish between right and wrong change their views. We allowed the people to see what kind of people our PLA fighters are, whether they caused any bloodshed on Tiananmen Square, and who actually shed blood. Once this was clearly understood, we gained the initiative. It was very painful to have sacrificed the lives of so many comrades. However, after the course of the incident was objectively analyzed, the people must admit that the PLA is the armed forces of the people.

Question: Why must we uphold the decision made by the 26 April "RENMIN RIBAO" editorial on the nature of the turmoil? Why could we not recognize such organizations as the Federation of Autonomous Student Unions in Universities and Colleges as legitimate ones? Why couldn't we make concessions?

Answer: The editorial classified the problem as one of turmoil. The terminology was appropriate, but some people objected to it and tried to amend it. But what happened shows that the verdict was right. It was also inevitable that the turmoil developed into a counterrevolutionary rebellion later.

Those who created the turmoil wanted to subvert our state and our party. We cannot make concessions. If we had recognized those illegal organizations, opposition parties and a bourgeois republic would emerge in China. Then, China would have to rely on the hegemonist capitalist countries and embark on a semicolonial or colonial road. In that way, China would have no future. For this reason, this was a very crucial matter, a struggle of life and death in which we must not yield.

Question: Will the basic line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee be affected by the riot? Will they change?

Answer: We will firmly work in accordance with the basic line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. These basic lines, principles, and policies will remain unchanged. We should seriously sum up experience, continue to uphold what is correct, remedy any slipups, and strengthen whatever is weak.

The general conclusion of "one center, two basic points" made by the 13th party National Congress is correct. There is nothing wrong with the four cardinal principles. If there was anything amiss, it would be that these principles have not been thoroughly implemented; they have not been used as the basic concept to educate people, educate students, and educate all cadres and party members. The basic concept of reform and opening up is also correct. Without reform and opening up, how could we have what we have today? There has been a fairly satisfactory rise in the standard of living, and it may be said that we have moved another stage further. The positive results of 10 years of reform must be properly assessed, even though there have emerged such problems as inflation. Naturally, in adopting the reform and open policy, we run the risk of importing evil influences from the West. We have never underestimated such influences.

What is important now is that we should never have China change back into becoming a closed country. In the 1 and 1/2 century since the Opium War, China practiced a closed-door policy which was extremely detrimental to us. Next, we should never go back to the old days of trampling the economy to death. Reform and opening up are correct. If anything should be inadequate, it would be that we have not gone sufficiently far enough in reform and opening up.

Question: How should we deal with the recent anti-China wave in the international community?

Answer: A small number of countries have taken the opportunity of China's quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion to spread rumors, whip up an anti-China wave, and exert political and economic pressure on us. We will not yield to this pressure, and will resist it to wage a rational, beneficial, and restrained struggle. We

should neither underestimate nor overestimate the international anti-China wave. The rumors will not last long, and the truth will eventually become known to all. Public opinion is changeable, and our difficulties are temporary. We hope that all countries which are willing to maintain and develop friendly relations with China will be farsighted and will not do anything to hurt the Chinese people's feelings. We will firmly pursue an independent foreign policy.

Commentator Calls for Punishment for 'Rebels'

HK2207070689 Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO
in Chinese 7 Jul 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Most Important Political Task at Present Is To Completely Put Down the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion and Put an End to the Turmoil"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and guided by their correct decisions, we have scored a decisive victory in our struggle to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion and put an end to the turmoil. The situation in Beijing and the country's overall situation are becoming stable and developing in a desirable direction. However, the reactionary forces abroad still refuse to resign themselves to defeat and, putting up a last-ditch struggle, are waiting for an opportunity to fight back. Some of the behind-the-scene schemers, organizers, manipulators, and leading rebels have not yet been exposed and are still at large. They are continuing to spread rumors, put up counterrevolutionary posters and handbills, send out reactionary letters, and are plotting assassinations, explosions, and sabotaging activities. Some of the firearms and ammunition seized by a small number of rebels during the turmoil and the rebellion have not been recovered and are still in the hands of people in society. This is a major hidden peril. In addition, the reactionary forces abroad are stepping up their political and economic pressure on us as well as their infiltration and sabotaging activities. Furthermore, some people and young students still cannot get over their ideological "deviations." Ideological and political work in this area is difficult. By summing up the above factors, one can see that the current situation is still grim. Therefore, we cannot afford to slacken our efforts. To score a complete victory in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion, leaders of public security organs at all levels must have a clear idea of things and concentrate energy on fulfilling the following tasks:

First, it is necessary to continue to thoroughly study the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the important speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and to profoundly understand the nature and inevitability of this struggle and that it is a long-term, complicated, and formidable struggle. One must never think that since both the turmoil and the rebellion are now over, we can relax a little. Still less should we think that since there is no

serious turmoil in our area, we do not have serious problems. It is necessary to enhance our sense of mission [shi ming gan 0169 0730 1949] and sense of urgency and pay close attention to the most important political task of quelling the rebellion and putting an end to the turmoil.

Second, it is necessary to fully understand that the public security organs' most fundamental task and primary duty are to uphold the party's leadership and to protect the socialist system of the people's democratic dictatorship. It is necessary for public security organs to resolutely and properly perform their duties and, in the spirit of the principle that one must be thorough in exterminating evils, to concentrate energy on arresting and investigating the counterrevolutionary rebels and the counterrevolutionaries involved in the turmoil. It is necessary to arrange in order of seriousness the important happenings in the course of local riots and turmoil and to organize special forces to thoroughly investigate them. Apart from vigorously investigating the local criminals involved in the turmoil, all localities should enthusiastically help Beijing and other regions with their work and strengthen their cooperation with them. The schemers who masterminded the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the social turmoil; organizers; the heads and key members of the illegal organizations formed during the turmoil; the counterrevolutionaries who engaged in beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing during the rebellion and the turmoil; and other criminal offenders, after they are arrested, should be quickly investigated and tried, be turned over to procuratorial organs without delay, and be severely punished in accordance with the law, without wasting time.

And third, it is necessary to correctly distinguish between the two types of contradictions, to strictly implement policies, and to do things strictly in accordance with laws. During the rebellion and the turmoil, these two types of contradictions became confused. It is very difficult to deal with them. It is therefore necessary to strictly distinguish between these two types of contradictions. We must absolutely not be lenient with our real enemy. However, as for the students and people tricked or intimidated into participating in the turmoil, provided that they have not committed any criminal offenses, we should promptly set them free and teach them to heighten their awareness, change their stands, and side with the party and the government. In conducting investigations, public security organs at all levels should base themselves on facts and use the law as their yardstick. However, they should not depart from the background of the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the turmoil in judging the seriousness of various cases and the responsibilities of the people involved. Students, workers, other types of citizens, party members, cadres, or ordinary people will be punished if they have violated the law or committed crimes. All are equal before the law. The common purpose of the people engaging in beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing during

the counterrevolutionary rebellion is to oppose government regulations and decrees by violence in a vain attempt to overthrow the present government. Therefore, they should all be charged with counterrevolutionary crimes, and these crimes must not be confused with similar crimes committed under normal circumstances.

At present, our urgent task is to score a complete victory in our struggle against the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the turmoil. Public security organs at all levels and the masses of public security policemen and cadres should, without fear of getting killed or wounded, should plunge into this struggle with great political fervor, a great revolutionary fighting spirit, and dedication, and must not stop until they have won a complete victory.

Flooding Situation Described; Officials Act

Roundup of Damage, Casualties

*OW2407042889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0144 GMT 24 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA)—At least 110 people have died from the heavy rainstorms and typhoon that struck many parts of China's coastal areas in the last few days, according to today's "CHINA DAILY".

There has also been extensive damage to crops and property in Fujian, Zhejiang, Liaoning and Jilin Provinces and Beijing.

The death toll from floods and landslides across China since early this month has risen to at least 1,460, with the center of natural disasters moving from central to north China and the coastal areas.

On Saturday, more than 250 millimeters of rainfall were registered within 12 hours in Miyun, a suburban county northeast of Beijing City proper, which led to a series of landslides in the county's hilly areas, causing extensive damage to lives, property and communications.

Heavy rainstorms and subsequent landslides struck Fanzhipai Township in Miyun County on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, leaving at least four dead and six people missing. In the neighboring township of Fengjiayu, a dozen people were still missing after a mudslide was brought about by the torrential rains that have fallen since Saturday.

In Fujian Province, 36 people were killed, one is missing and 1,000 were injured due to rainstorms caused by Typhoon Hope since Saturday. The provincial authorities disclosed that 4,000 houses have been destroyed and 3,300 hectares of crops, 12,500 tons of grain and 1,000 live pigs were washed away in Zhenghe County, where transport and telecommunications have been cut off since Saturday. In Shouning and Zhouning Counties, 24 townships have been isolated by floods.

In Dandong, a coastal city bordering on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Liaoning Province, floods caused by torrential rains since last week have affected several townships, destroying 1,527 houses and damaging another 15,000 dwellings. Landslides, triggered by the heavy downpours, occurred at 3,732 places in suburban Dandong, killing 41 people and injuring another 381.

Farther north, continued rainstorms that have hit parts of Jilin Province since last week have triggered a series of floods and landslides in the four cities of Gongzhulin, Jiahe, Shulana, and Tonghua, killing at least six people and injuring another 17, and causing extensive damages to farmlands. Traffic on the four railways in Jilin Province has been interrupted by flooding.

At least 21 people were killed and 94 injured as Typhoon Hope hit Zhejiang Province, with casualties only being reported by three prefectures in the coastal province.

Making matters worse is the fact that damage to river banks by floods in the middle and western parts of the province early in the month had not been repaired when the new storms arrived, the paper quoted Lu Keyang from the provincial flood-fighting headquarters as saying.

Local governments and individuals are making every effort to combat the floods and accompanying disasters in the areas, the flood control headquarters in Beijing reported.

Railway Transport Blocked

*OW2507154889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0959 GMT 25 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA)—The first flood peak on the Yellow River this year is approaching Huayuankou Hydrometric Station, an important site in the fight against floods near Zhengzhou City, Henan Province.

The water level at the station registered 93.17 meters at six this morning and was still rising slowly, a spokesman for the State Flood Control Headquarters said.

The danger of flooding has been greatly reduced as some of the water from the upper reaches of the river has been stored in the Longyangxia and Shanmenxia Reservoirs for generating electricity. The flooding has caused no major damage apart from minor disasters in two tributaries of the river.

According to the official, about 1,527 people, most of them in Sichuan and Zhejiang Provinces, have been killed in floods in the country this year.

The typhoons which landed on the Chinese mainland this year have caused 900 million yuan in economic losses.

The official said, the natural disasters which have struck China this year are quite ordinary. And the damages have been minimized as dykes along major rivers have been consolidated.

Meanwhile, eight railway lines in northeast China have been blocked as heavy rainstorms hit most parts of Jilin and Liaoning Provinces in the past few days.

As a result, a flood peak has formed in the Liaohe River in the region. The water level at the river's Tongjiangkou Hydrometric Station reached 73.72 meters at six o'clock this morning, close to the ensured water level of 73.80 meters. The water level is still rising.

Government Sends Delegation

OW2307151789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1342 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] Chongqing, July 23 (XINHUA)—The central government has sent a delegation to extend sympathy and solicitude to rainstorm victims in Sichuan Province, southwest China.

The delegation is headed by Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, and its 20 members are officials from governmental departments including the State Education Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce.

On July 22, the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council jointly sent a letter to express sincere solicitude to people in the disaster-affected areas in Sichuan.

Early this month, rainstorms, mud-rock flow and floods hit Nanchong, Daxian, Wanxian, Fuling and Chongqing in the east part of Sichuan Province.

Up to now, the disasters caused more than 800 deaths and great losses to state and private properties.

Text of Letter to Sichuan

OW2307194089 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2130 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] According to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY report, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council yesterday transmitted a comforting letter to Sichuan areas stricken by disasters. The comforting letter said: Since late June this year, some areas of Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, and Hubei have been hit by rainstorms, which caused flooding and waterlogging. People in those areas have suffered considerable losses. At one time, the flood situation in Changjiang and Huaihe reached emergency level. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are very concerned about this situation. Recently, eastern Sichuan was again hit by heavy rainstorms—that were rarely seen in history—which caused three cases of landslides, mudslides, and

sudden flooding. Nanchong, Daxian, Wanxian, and Fuling Prefectures and Chongqing City suffered heavy losses. Some 800 people have been killed by now. State and people's properties suffered great losses. The CPC Central Committee has decided to send comfort teams to express warm concern to cadres, the masses in stricken areas, to all levels of cadres, and the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army who are fighting at the front line of flood control. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council hoped that cadres, Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members, the masses, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, and People's Armed Police would, under the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and under the leadership of all levels of local party committees and governments, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, hard struggle, and bravery; and try every possible means to resume production as soon as possible, rebuild hometowns, and strive to achieve a still bigger victory in the struggle against natural disasters.

Education in Four Cardinal Principles Supported

OW2607055789 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by Lu Jining (4151 0370 1337): "Several Questions Concerning the Strengthening of Education in the Four Cardinal Principles"]

[Text] The Protracted and Consistent Nature of Strengthening Education in the Four Cardinal Principles

Strengthening education in the four cardinal principles is a long-term, arduous, magnificent task. To better carry out this magnificent task, we must seriously study the meaning of this task.

That the strengthening of education in the four cardinal principles should be a long-term task is due to two factors, international and domestic. Internationally, ours is a socialist system, whereas the Western countries practice the capitalist system. Since the advent of the world's first socialist country and the first group of socialist countries (including China), the Western nations have never ceased in implementing their established policy of subverting the socialist countries, led by the proletarian political parties, in a vain attempt to make them economically and politically dependent on world monopolist capitalism. At the beginning, they resorted mainly to force, such as with the armed intervention against the Russian Revolution by Britain, France, Japan, and other countries, and the war of aggression against Korea by the "United Nations troops" assembled by the United States in the early 1950's. After repeated failures, they changed tactics by pursuing mainly peaceful evolution, attempting to achieve their aim through youths and some advocates of liberalization in our society and within the party. The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in

Beijing once again remind us that as long as the capitalist system exists on earth, we must never stop stressing the importance of education in the four cardinal principles.

Domestically, first of all, although the bourgeoisie and landlords no longer exist as a class, the ideology and influence of the exploiting class will linger for a long time to come. Second, in the initial stage of socialism, new exploiting elements, who reap colossal profits through speculation in violation of the law, as well as degenerates within the party, will continue to emerge. Therefore, the question concerning the road to be taken has not yet been solved once and for all, and the struggle will be a protracted one. As Comrade Xiaoping pointed out in April 1982, "a number of cadres have been corrupted in the brief 1 or 2 years since we adopted the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. Quite a few are involved in economic crimes. Indeed, unless we take this trend seriously and firmly stop it, the question of whether our party will 'change its nature' may arise. This is not just alarmist talk" (see "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 357-358). Seven years have elapsed since Comrade Xiaoping made this statement. It should be noted that the problem he pointed out has not been satisfactorily solved; on the contrary, it has become more serious.

There is a more fundamental reason for the strengthening of education in the four cardinal principles being a long-term task: our country's economic backwardness. Even by the middle of the 21st century, when our per capita gross national product will reach the level of intermediate developed countries (about \$4,000), there will still be a big gap between China and the developed nations in the West. Since "labor productivity is, in the final analysis, the most important and principal factor in guaranteeing the victory of the new socialist system" (see "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol IV, p 16), so long as we have not yet achieved a "new and much higher labor productivity," we cannot claim to have won total victory over capitalism and to have upheld socialism in the long run. Under such circumstances, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, views advocating "total Westernization," and all kinds of defeatist sentiment will find a market. Therefore, the strengthening of education in the four cardinal principles will inevitably be a protracted, arduous, and complex task.

The Education Should Be Targeted at All Quarters and in All Directions Comrade Xiaoping once told foreign visitors that the biggest mistake made in the past decade was in education. In his 9 June speech, he again stressed: "Here I refer mainly to ideological and political education. It is not the education at schools and among young students alone, but the education among the people in general." The four cardinal principles, as our country's cornerstone, have been solemnly written into the PRC Constitution and the party Constitution. Therefore, the strengthening of education in the four cardinal principles should be targeted not only at young students, but at all common people and party member cadres as well. In order to effectively carry out the education, I deem it necessary to pay keen attention to and ensure a good job in work in the following areas:

1. It is necessary to strengthen the education among young students, intellectuals, and common people. Young students, intellectuals, and common people sin-

cerely hope to promote democracy, eliminate corruption, check official profiteering, and overcome bureaucratism. Their aspirations and demands are good and identical with the goals of the party and the government. However, a considerable number of them fail to understand that the above-mentioned problems can only be solved gradually by party leaders in a stable and unified environment and through democratic, legal channels. Judging from some of their radical statements and actions in the course of events, quite a few of them have hardly any basic knowledge about Marxism and China's national conditions, and some even take a wrong basic stand by blindly worshiping the political and economic system of the Western capitalist countries. We must convince them through education, enabling them to sincerely recognize their mistakes and conscientiously draw a line between themselves and the very small number of evildoers who are bent on opposing the party and socialism, so as to return to the correct stand.

2. It is necessary to strengthen the education among managerial personnel of privately owned enterprises and self-employed people. Admittedly, many of them are thankful for the policies of the party and the government adopted since the 3d Plenary Session [of the 11th CPC Central Committee], and have given their share in contributing to promoting production, invigorating the economy, providing jobs, and satisfying the various needs of the people in their everyday life. However, we should also note that quite a few of them have manufactured fake and substandard products, driven up commodity prices, and engaged in such unlawful practices as speculation, smuggling, and selling smuggled goods, tax evasion, and offering bribes in exchange for favor, directly encroaching upon the interests of the country and the people. What's more, their spontaneous bourgeois ideological style, their tendency toward liberalization, and their luxurious lifestyles have also corrupted and poisoned our party and government work style and the general conduct of society. During the recent turmoil in Beijing, some of them went so far as to join the "Flying Tigers Team," to demonstrate against the party and the government, and to demand that their political and economic "rights" be expanded. Therefore, we should by no means forget and neglect the work in this area while opposing bourgeois liberalization and strengthening education in the four cardinal principles.

3. It is necessary to strengthen the education among leading party and government cadres. Our party is good, as are the vast number of party members and leading party and government cadres. We must realistically uphold this basic assessment; otherwise, we will stand on the same side as those who oppose party leadership and advocate bourgeois liberalization. However, we must also realistically acknowledge that to our distress, there are indeed a few leading party and government cadres who, corrupted by power and money, have changed their thinking and work style in various ways. One of the causes for the recent turmoil is the widespread corruption which deprived some people of their confidence in

the party and the government. To ensure that turmoil on such a large scale will never occur again, it is necessary to eradicate corruption and strengthen more conscientiously the education in the four cardinal principles among leading party and government cadres.

It is necessary to point out that the above-mentioned areas of education are interrelated and interact on each other, and that therefore, they should be integrated as one. For example, should we neglect the education in the last two areas, allowing some private enterprise owners and self-employed people to offer bribes and certain leading party and government cadres to accept bribes, or allowing the former to undermine the foundation of socialism and the latter to do things as they wish, it would be very difficult to convince people through education, and it would be impossible to achieve concrete results in strengthening the education in the four cardinal principles among all people, as well as among party member cadres.

The Education Must Be Rich in Substance and Be Carried Out With a Clear Objective in Mind

The socialist road we adhere to is one with Chinese characteristics; the party leadership we uphold is one that can be strengthened through continuous self-improvement; the people's democratic dictatorship we persist in is one for the continuous expansion of socialist democracy and perfection of the socialist legal system; and the Marxism we adhere to is one which integrates the reality in China with developments occurring in the course of time, and bases itself on and guides the practice of China's current reform. In a nutshell, the four cardinal principles we uphold are not a rigid doctrine, but a living organism imbued with new substance of the times, and developing along with the practice in socialist construction. While strengthening education in the four cardinal principles, it is necessary to clearly explain their rich substance and intrinsic unity so that the education will conform with and not deviate from the line formulated by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Moreover, it is necessary to strengthen and replenish the contents of the education for different targets in light of actual ideological conditions and the nature of one's occupation, experience, and weaknesses (both realistic weaknesses and those likely to occur). For example, as far as young students and intellectuals are concerned, it is necessary to strengthen and replenish the contents of the education in the inevitable victory of socialism, in modern and contemporary history, in patriotism, in the national defense concept and ardent love for the Liberation Army, in the rights and obligations of citizens, and in hard work and plain living. For private enterprise managers and self-employed people, it is necessary to strengthen and replenish the contents of the education in ardent love for the Communist Party, in observing the government's economic laws and regulations, in managing enterprises and paying taxes according to the law, in

resisting the profit-before-everything mentality, and in upholding the principle of managing enterprises for the benefit of the national economy and the people's livelihood. As far as the education among leading party and government cadres is concerned, it is necessary to replenish the contents in how our party has persisted in and developed Marxism since the 3d Plenary Session [of the 11th CPC Central Committee], in serving the people wholeheartedly, in restoring and carrying forward the party's fine tradition, in the concept of democracy and the legal system, and so on and so forth.

If we take into account both the common points (universality) and individual aspects (peculiarity) of the contents of education in the four cardinal principles, we will be able to achieve even better results in conducting the education among all people and party member cadres.

The Integrity and Coordination in Conducting the Education as a Whole

The strengthening of education in the four cardinal principles is not the work of a particular department (such as the party's Propaganda Department), but a matter of prime importance for the whole party, people all over the country, and all sectors of society. This important task should be carried out under party leadership and with the concerted efforts of the party, the government, mass organizations (the trade union, the Communist Youth League, and the Womens Federation), factories, rural villages, army units, schools (schools of higher learning and middle and primary schools), offices, stores, mass media (newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, and cinemas), neighborhoods, and households. Failure by anyone in these sectors to firmly grasp the education may create a hideout for the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and thus affect the overall result of our efforts to conduct the education in the four cardinal principles.

As far as this question is concerned, we have already learned a good lesson. In the past, when the campaign against bourgeois liberalization was just getting started, higher authorities hurriedly announced that it would not be carried out in factories, rural villages, stores, and offices, and that certain departments should conduct the campaign through "positive education." In this way, the campaign quickly got nowhere in all units (including schools of higher learning and cultural units). In his 9 June speech, Comrade Xiaoping especially stressed "generality" and criticized the "lack of consistency." His remarks are pertinent. Although the situation has since improved greatly, problems still exist. For example, shortly after the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing was put down and the people of various circles in the capital were immersed in the study on how to combat bourgeois liberalization, all kinds of pornographic publications were openly sold at individual bookstands in all

streets and lanes in Beijing in an extremely disharmonious atmosphere. This problem has already aroused the attention of the relevant departments and is being quickly rectified.

The Need To Strengthen Education in the Four Cardinal Principles, the Need To Persist in Reform and Opening Up, and the Consistency Between the Two

Strengthening education in the four cardinal principles will neither affect nor rule out the effort to persist in reform and opening up. On the contrary, it is a necessary condition for persisting in reform and opening up, and is in complete accord with the latter.

In the first place, we must make clear that upholding reform and opening up is identical to persisting in socialist reform and opening up. The purpose of reform and opening up is to perfect the socialist economic and political system, develop our social productive forces more quickly, and achieve socialist modernization in a speedier manner. Quite obviously, a necessary condition to keep reform and opening up from going astray is to get rid of the various kinds of interference caused by bourgeois liberalization and to constantly and consistently strengthen the education in the four cardinal principles among all people.

Second, there must be a stable domestic environment and political stability and unity in order to implement the reform and open policy. If bourgeois liberalization were allowed to go unchecked and if it were permitted to disrupt the normal order of production, other work, education, scientific research, society, the people's daily life, and even traffic, there would be no way to implement the reform and open policy. Strengthening the education in the four cardinal principles is aimed precisely at creating a political situation of long-term stability and order, which is indispensable for upholding reform and opening up.

Furthermore, past experience tells us that our failure to be persistent enough in upholding the four cardinal principles and to use them as a basic ideology to educate all people, party members, and cadres, as well as our weakness in ideological and political work and our imperfect legal system, have resulted in "the appearance of all kinds of law offenses, discipline violations, and corrupt phenomena" (Xiaoping's 9 June speech). This has not only reduced the party's prestige among the masses, but hampered the normal process of reform and opening up as well. This lesson by negative example shows that strengthening education in the four cardinal principles is absolutely necessary in order to persist in reform and opening up.

Cultivation of Socialist Personnel Stressed

OW2507143889 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 20 Jul 89 p 2

[Speech by Huang Meilai (7806 5019 0171), associate professor at the Department of Social Sciences of the Qinghua University, at a forum sponsored by the Editorial Department of GUANGMING RIBAO and the Education Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and attended by people of Beijing's education circles: "Make Contributions to Cultivating and Bringing Up Qualified Socialist Personnel"; date and place not given]

[Text] The turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that took place in Beijing are truly something that is worth pondering. In the following, I would like to offer my point of view on ideological and political education in universities and colleges:

1. We should attach importance to and strengthen ideological and political education from the high plane of the struggle of "scrambling for a successor."

Currently, although the world is moving from confrontation to detente, it is not true that every place is filled with love. Struggle between the two classes and the two social systems still exists, and the imperialists are still trying to destroy us. "Peaceful evolution" is the main strategy and means for international capital to subvert socialism. Dulles once pinned his hopes on China's third and fourth generations. Antics of some Western capitalist countries during the recent turmoil and counterrevolution show that they are still trying to make Dulles' dream come true. Facing this situation, we should, on the one hand, resolutely carry out the policy of opening to the outside world by boldly taking advantage of the current favorable international conditions, and, on the other hand, we should realize that we will inevitably struggle with capitalist ideology in the course of carrying out our open policy. We should never neglect, relax, or be afraid of carrying out struggle against corrosive influence and evolution just because we are implementing the policy of opening to the outside world. However, in recent years, this Marxist point of view has been regarded by some people as a rigid and extremely leftist one, and has been ridiculed, satirized, and dealt with blows. At the same time, "elite elements" disseminating the thought of bourgeois liberalization have been making reports and publishing articles everywhere, to the satisfaction of quite a large number of people. Young and inexperienced students who lack historical knowledge and experience in social practice are most likely to be corroded and poisoned by the flooding of the thought of bourgeois liberalization. The recent turmoil and rebellion precisely demonstrated this fact. This concrete fact tells us that, under the historical conditions of reform and opening to the outside world, we must not forget the struggle of "scrambling for a successor" in the ideological sphere. We should attach great importance to and make concrete efforts to boost ideological and political

education among the vast numbers of young students. We must reverse the situation in which ideological and political education is only highly spoken of and conducted on paper, but is neglected and relaxed in practical work.

2. We should have a correct judgment of the situation of young students.

A correct judgment of young students is a precondition for success in ideological and political education among young people. In the past 10 years, there has always been a divergence of view and struggles on the question of judging young students. Those who practiced bourgeois liberalization constantly flattered and beautified young students, and neglected their weaknesses and problems. From the late 1970's to the early 1980's, they assailed young students of the 1950's, calling them "wooden heads," and extolled young students of their times as "a thinking generation." They stubbornly refused to recognize the "three crises of faith" which were prevalent among the young students, and which they regarded as manifestations of "mental emancipation." They babbled that "this phenomenon, which some people regard as a 'crisis of faith,' is actually a great mental emancipation which the Chinese people are undergoing." As student unrest grew, their praise for young students also grew. They babbled that young students are "elites of the society," "who are not only a part of, but also advanced elements of, the working class," and "are the leading elements in pushing the society ahead." But some comrades think "this generation of young people is irritating indeed." Some even regard them "a collapsed generation."

In my opinion, the two judgments mentioned above do not match the actual conditions of young Chinese students of our times. Hence, they are unfavorable to the healthy growth of young students. The situation of the current generation of young students in China should be divided into three levels:

a. The level of patriotism. I think that the overwhelming majority of young students cherish an ardent love for the motherland, and sincerely wish to "accomplish the four modernizations and invigorate the Chinese nation." They want the motherland to be prosperous and powerful as soon as possible and to make great progress among world nations. So they are excited and even feverish over each sign of progress made by the motherland, and over the winning or loss of each gold medal in sports competitions. People like Wang Dan and Wuer Kaixi are but a very few.

b. The level of socialist consciousness; that is, the political attitude toward the four cardinal principles. In my opinion, "people at the two ends are just a few; most people are in the middle section." The overwhelming majority of people are skeptical, faltering, and self-contradictory. On the one hand, they favor the party's general principle of reform and opening to the outside

world and resent corruption, a serious problem in the society. To them, "abuse of power to seek selfish interest," "official racketeering," "private profiteering," and unfair distribution and bureaucracy are all against socialist principles. Therefore, they sincerely support the principles, forwarded by the party, of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic disorder, and deepening reform. On the other hand, they have not seen much of the world, do not understand China's conditions, and do not have a genuine understanding of capitalism. They lack social experience and basic knowledge about Marxist theory. They have a strong desire to pursue new things and knowledge and express themselves, but lack a Marxist, scientific view of the world and methodology, and are not good at distinguishing between true and false, good and evil, and right and wrong. Therefore, they cannot make a scientific analysis of and adopt a correct approach toward the unreasonable phenomena in reality. They are receptive to the views of the prominent figures of liberalization under the cloak of "originality" and "development," as well as to the ideological trends in a Western society, which they even regard as the "sacred examples." So, they are easily deceived and tend to do foolish things by following the masterminds of turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion; this grieves their friends and gladdens their enemies. The result is just the opposite of their good intention. Precisely because this group of people has such a contradictory mentality, if we pay close attention to education and adopt effective educational methods, the overwhelming majority of them will come to their senses. Once they have the awareness and correctly conclude lessons, they will be a hopeful generation.

c. The level of the scientific view of the world and revolutionary philosophy of life. We should admit that young Marxists who are equipped with a Marxist, scientific view of the world, the methodology, and who have truly developed a revolutionary philosophy of life are an overwhelming minority. It is a glorious and arduous objective of our ideological and political education to train more young Marxists; educate and help the majority of young students to clearly understand the essence and general trend of the historical development of capitalism; clearly understand the essence and harm of the liberalized ideological trend; and persist in taking the socialist road.

3. From now on, ideological and political education in institutions of higher learning should concern itself primarily with education in China's conditions, the party's basic line, the socialist democracy and legal system, a scientific world outlook, and a revolutionary philosophy of life.

China's conditions are the basis and premise for formulating the party's line, principles, and policies. Failure to have a comprehensive and correct understanding of China's conditions will lead to historical nihilism and national pessimism, bring about the loss of national self-respect and self-confidence, and result in contempt

for our motherland and people. The idea of worshipping foreigners and things foreign, which developed over more than a century of colonialist and semicolonialist life, will resurface, and the idea of "complete Westernization" will find its supporters. Without a comprehensive and correct understanding of China's conditions, it would be impossible to understand that it was a historical certainty for China to take the socialist road; that development of democratic politics in China is a prolonged and arduous task; and that it is imperative to be independent and self-reliant and wage hard struggle. It would be impossible to understand why China cannot implement the bourgeois political party system of the West. But it is precisely this lack of understanding of China's conditions, a weakness of young students, that was used by those who doggedly clung to bourgeois liberalization to denigrate and distort China's conditions in their propaganda in order to peddle their own stuff of liberalization. Therefore, I feel that it is completely correct for the central authorities to call for conducting education in China's conditions, a matter of fundamental importance. In my opinion, education in China's conditions should be conducted in a comprehensive and scientific manner, and should proceed from the ideological reality of young students. Courses in Marxist theory are important in the ideological and political education of students. It is hoped that leadership at all levels will pay serious attention to this aspect, make full use of it, take reality into consideration, follow the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, readjust and upgrade teaching materials, and contribute their share to training qualified personnel for socialism.

Professor Defends Importance of Marxist Education
OW2507182589 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Jul 89 p 2

[Speech by Professor Xu Zhengfan (6079 1767 1581), director of the Research Institute of Education on Marxist Theory of Chinese People's University, at a forum of Beijing educational circles, entitled "Sincerely Do a Good Job in the Education of Marxist Theory"—date and place not given]

[Text] In the history of human thought, there has been no theoretical system like Marxism, which has shown tremendous cognitive and reformative power and which has played the role of the driving force of human history. In addition, there has been no theoretical system like Marxism, which has suffered so many violent attacks, serious distortions, and experienced various twists and turns. That the historical fate of Marxism is extremely complex and tortuous has been testified to by its evolutionary process during nearly 1 and 1/2 centuries. During the past several years, a string of troubling events occurred in our country's ideological sphere, which yet again testified in a particular way the complex and tortuous nature of the historical fate of Marxism; at the

same time, they also pointed to an inherent association: The present status and situation of education on Marxist theory is closely entwined with the historical fate of Marxism.

The affirmation and negation of Marxism and its alternating ups and downs are a common phenomenon to Marxism in a changing time. In the latter part of the last century and in the early part of this century, Marxism, while proceeding along a tortuous path, was both affirmed by history and greeted by a cacophony of negative voices. "The theory on the bankruptcy of Marxism" was all the rage for a time. In 1986, Austrian economist Bamberger wrote "The End of the Marxist System." Both before him and after him, a number of scholars and politicians had tirelessly declared the bankruptcy of Marxism. However, those who ridicule history are ridiculed by history. It is not Marxism, but "The Theory on the Bankruptcy of Marxism" which went bankrupt. Of course, these people would not admit their defeat. They again trotted out "On the Theory of Outdated Marxism" to replace "The Theory on the Bankruptcy of Marxism." The transition from "the bankruptcy theory" to "the outdated theory" signified a lowering of tone by the anti-Marxism chorus, which made a retreat in its campaign against Marxism. It retreated from the vain attempt to totally negate Marxism and used the partial affirmation of Marxism (formally affirming the position and role of Marxist theory in a certain historical stage) as another way (via a declaration on "outmoded Marxism") to completely negate Marxism. Despite the fact that "the outmoded theory" was advanced in a more subtle and sophisticated manner, it did not escape the fate of being ridiculed by history. Marxism was not down and out; it is "The Theory on Outdated Marxism" which was on its way to oblivion. The phenomenon of a "Marxist craze," "The Second Coming of Marxism," and "The Revival of Marxist Theory," which is attracting attention in the West, presages more difficult times for "The Theory on Outdated Marxism."

What is surprising and thought-provoking is that, while "The Theory on Outdated Marxism" is in steady decline in the West, some people in our country who are enthusiastic about engaging in bourgeois liberalization are trying to raise its ghost in the Orient. They are trying to borrow old weapons from anti-Marxists in the West to engage in the "new" undertaking of opposing Marxism in the Orient. Even more surprising and thought-provoking is the fact that a party like ours, which for a long time has adhered to the universal truth of Marxism and integrated it into the concrete reality of China; a party which has created Mao Zedong Thought and developed it in the course of a new Long March, has, in the person of the former secretary general, winked at and supported anti-Marxist activities on the part of some of the vigorous promoters of bourgeois liberalization. He gave the green light to facilitate their sale of "The Theory on Outdated Marxism." On certain occasions, he even came

out in person, and covertly and overtly, directly and indirectly, erased the significance of Marxism as the banner of the times and as a guide to socialist modernization in today's China.

As everybody knows, we are living in a period in which capitalism and socialism coexist, compete, and interact. We are living in a period in which the world is in transition from capitalism to socialism. The characteristics of this great period, which began its epoch with the victory of the October Revolution, are that the two cohabiting and competing systems of capitalism and socialism are undergoing a vigorous historical test. They will, not only in theory, but chiefly in practice, decide the issue of which will win in the historical selection. Today, China is in the primary stage of socialism and is faced with a very pressing and daunting historical task. China not only has the problem of skillfully playing its role in the international community, but will have to effectively solve a series of such major issues as the gradual improvement of its socialist system and the implementation of the superiority of this socialist system. Faced with such a complex state of affairs in the world and in the country, and faced with such a pressing and daunting task of the times, China needs correct and powerful Marxist guidance. However, at a time when the vast number of our cadres most needed Marxist weapons, at a time when the vast number of our masses—particularly young students—needed education on Marxist theory, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, who then held the high position of general secretary of the party, took the other path. This paved the way for various erroneous thoughts and caused the inundation of bourgeois liberalization.

It is very obvious that to further implement the guiding role of Marxism in the world and in today's China, better train a young generation of Marxists and qualified personnel for socialist modernization construction, more effectively raise the ideological and political consciousness of the vast number of cadres and the masses, and swiftly eliminate the bad influence of bourgeois liberalization, we should sincerely do a good job in the education of Marxist theory. This job entails laying a foundation. I want to stress one thing here: Sincerity, concreteness, and perseverance count most in doing a good job in education on the theory of Marxism. As far as leading comrades are concerned, I hope they will pay the greatest amount of attention to the education of Marxist theory, just as they did in the Yanan Period and in the early period after the founding of the People's Republic of China. I hope that they will carry forward the excellent tradition of showing concern and giving support to workers who engage in the education of Marxist theory, politically, professionally, and in daily life. We should energetically rectify the recent trend of imposing more censure on Marxist workers than helping them and of requiring them to work more but offering them little training. As for teachers, they should have a profound understanding of the importance and ardor of their work; they should have a sense of pride and responsibility in being the builders of the road and

bridge in preparation for the victory march of Marxism; they should oppose and avoid any erroneous thinking and emotion for the purpose of catering to and winning cheap applause from students. In our current work, we should enhance education on Marxist theory by linking, looking back, and reflecting on the past, present, and future of the work to oppose bourgeois liberalization and of the work on the education on Marxist theory; through correctly summing up experience and drawing lessons; through carrying out teaching reform on the premise of strengthening education on Marxist theory; and through effective teaching reform. If only we would carry out educational work on Marxist theory in real earnest and strive to advance and develop it, the beautiful flower of education in Marxist theory will surely bloom in our country's ideological garden in the near future.

Commentator Views Ideological Work in Enterprises
HK2507132489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Jul 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Attach Importance to and Strengthen Ideological and Political Work in Enterprises"]

[Text] The 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee set four major tasks for the whole party and all of society, which should be grasped well, with special attention, at present. One of them is to conscientiously strengthen ideological and political work. Ideological and political work in enterprises, especially in large and medium-sized enterprises, is an important part of the overall ideological and political work. Therefore, conscientiously strengthening ideological and political work in enterprises is an important part of implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in all enterprises.

For a period of time, with the excuse of "adaptation," Comrade Zhao Ziyang proposed "transforming." As a matter of fact, he was trying to negate the party's good tradition of ideological and political work, and abolish ideological and political work. Under the influence of this erroneous view, some confused ideas emerged among the leaders of some departments and enterprises on the position and role of ideological and political work in enterprises. Some hold that as the main task of an enterprise is to carry out production, nothing will be wrong if production is promoted; some hold that as we are now developing commodity economy, we will just look for money everywhere without paying any attention to people, as determined by the characteristics of a commodity economy; while others hold that in the initial stage of socialism, we can only attach importance to the principle of material interests. All these confused ideas have in varying degrees weakened ideological and political work in enterprises. Quite a few comrades who have engaged in this work for a long time say: Ideological and political work is no longer a fashionable job now!

Ideological and political work in enterprises is by no means dispensable. In our country, the working class is the leading class, and enterprises are where the working class is most concentrated. A socialist enterprise is not only a creator of material civilization, but a developer of spiritual civilization and in an important position to ensure that our construction and reform develop in a correct socialist direction. Obviously, without correct and effective ideological and political work, it will be very difficult for enterprises to perform this function and carry out this historical mission. In the turmoil and riot over the past 2 months, many staff and workers have taken the interests of the whole into account and have performed their duties and stuck to their production posts under very difficult conditions. This fully shows that correct and effective ideological and political work is not only a powerful guarantee for enterprises to overcome difficulties, but also a powerful guarantee for maintaining social stability and consolidating the people's political power.

There are people in enterprises. Where there are people there are ideas, and where there are ideas, there is ideological and political work. Judged from the angle of modern enterprise management, the management of people is the most fundamental management. People are not only the objective of management, but also the main body of management. Whether an enterprise can succeed largely depends on whether the enthusiasm and creativity of staff and workers are brought into full play. In our country, members of the working class are the masters of their own house. The enterprises have superiority in giving play to people's enthusiasm, which capitalist enterprises are unable to compare with. The reforms we are now carrying out are aimed at fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff and workers and giving full play to this superiority. For a period in the past, some enterprises slackened ideological and political work and did not combine ideological work with the implementation of the principle of material benefits. As a result, the enthusiasm of their staff and workers was dampened. This runs counter to the original intentions of our reform. A host of facts in the 10 years of reform and opening up show that all those enterprises which have done well in production and management are units which have attached great importance to strengthening and improving ideological and political work under the new situation. However, in those units which have slackened ideological and political work and the building of spiritual civilization, although production has been promoted, it is just a temporary phenomenon.

To strengthen ideological and political work, it is first necessary to adhere to a correct orientation, that is, to adhere to the basic line of "one center, two basic points" determined by the 13th CPC National Congress. It is necessary to educate the broad masses of staff and workers to firmly bear in mind that the four cardinal principles are the foundation of our country and that reform and opening up is the road to making our country

strong and powerful. It is necessary to carry out education in patriotism, socialism, independence and self-determination, and hard struggle, so as to raise the workers' consciousness and boost their morale. It is necessary to enable the broad masses of staff and workers to correctly understand and handle relations among the individual, the collective, and the state, through carrying out painstaking ideological work so that they can concern themselves more with the prosperity and destiny of the collective and the state.

Ideological and political work in enterprises must be combined with the realities in enterprises and the masses of employees. We often say that an enterprise is a small society. The work, study, and life of its employees are all closely connected with the enterprise. In a certain sense, employees approach socialism and the leadership of the Communist Party from their enterprises. Ideological and political work in enterprises must avoid empty preaching, and enterprise leaders must work for the building of a "small environment," enhance enterprises' vitality and rallying capacity, and resist and overcome unhealthy practices, so that employees will feel the superiority of the socialist system through their personal experiences and proceed to display a sense of responsibility of a high level as masters of the country.

Ideological and political work in enterprises must be closely combined with economic work. An enterprise is a cell of the national economy and a creator of social wealth. The ideological and political work and all other activities of an enterprise must center around and serve the core of all work—production and operation. From their experience, many enterprise leaders have realized that enterprise operation and management are the carrier of ideological and political work, and that ideological and political work is part and parcel of modern enterprise management, with each depending on the other for existence and permeating the other, thus conscientiously overcoming the phenomenon of laying undue emphasis on "either politics or profession." This is the new experience of many enterprises in the new period; therefore, it is well worth popularizing.

Ideological and political work in enterprises must face people, the future, and modernization, and combine the continuation of fine traditions with trailblazing in an indomitable spirit. The working class in our country has a glorious revolutionary tradition, and our socialist enterprises have the fine work style of self-reliance and struggle in unity. All these are our precious spiritual wealth. In the ranks of enterprise employees, the proportion of young employees is now becoming larger and larger. In fostering the ranks of employees with "four haves" [having lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline] and bringing up qualified personnel useful to socialist construction, attention should be paid to inheriting and carrying forward these fine traditions. Since reforms were introduced, many enterprises have carried out ideological and political work vividly, dramatically, and vigorously through such

forms as building enterprise culture, encouraging the entrepreneurial spirit, and establishing common entities of interests between enterprises and employees, and in light of their own actual conditions—in particular the characteristics of young employees. These useful explorations should be continued persistently.

Ideological and political work should be guaranteed organizationally and institutionally. What counts here is bringing the role of party organizations into play and pooling efforts from all sides concerned. In recent years, numerous explorations have been made in the institutions concerning ideological and political work in enterprises. Some of these explorations have been successful and others have left much to be desired. Now, the status and role of enterprise party organizations in ideological and political work must be made definite and clear. Enterprise party organizations must perform ideological and political work as their central task and most important duty. Party committee secretaries should devote their main energies to carrying out ideological and political work. This will also help enterprise party organizations bring their role into fuller play as a guarantor and supervisor when a factory director responsibility system is pursued. Cadres doing political work at the grass-roots level should be fixed and substantiated in number. Political work cadres should also be given professional titles. Meanwhile, party, government, and Communist Youth League organizations and trade unions in enterprises should join forces and refrain from hamstringing and counteracting each other. This is a principle that should be followed, and which also serves as a criterion for testing whether our explorations are successful or not.

All the tasks currently facing us are tremendously arduous, and the external conditions for the production of large and medium-sized enterprises are quite severe. Enterprise leaders must have a strong sense of urgency and responsibility for strengthening ideological and political work. It must be noted that strengthening ideological and political work in enterprises is a project of vital and lasting importance rather than an expedient measure. Therefore, they should be more willing and tenacious and firmer in carrying out ideological and political work. In doing this, they should avoid being enthusiastic and strict one moment and indifferent and slack the next. They should carry out ideological and political work for the long term, achieving positive results.

Science & Technology

Science Commission Commends Collectives

OW2007212589 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Jul 89

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] [Video begins with a long shot of a stage, where uniformed leaders as well as civilian leaders of the commission in charge of science, technology, and industry for national defense are seated in long rows. Behind

them is a violet backdrop decorated with eight giant red flags. The caption on the screen reads: "The Commission in Charge of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense Commends Advanced Collectives and Individuals in Putting Down the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion." Camera then cuts to show Deng Henggao, in military uniform, reading the commendation order while standing. However, his words are not audible.] The commission in charge of science, technology, and industry for national defense held a meeting in Beijing yesterday afternoon to commend the advanced collectives and individuals who made outstanding contributions to putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Minister Ding Henggao read the order.

[Video shows leaders presenting awards and citations to the advanced collectives and individuals] Many advanced collectives and individuals have emerged from the commission's organs and research units in Beijing. Some of them risked their lives to rescue their comrades-in-arms when officers and men of the martial law enforcement units were surrounded and beaten up by rioters, while others strived to do their work well in very difficult and confused conditions by eliminating interference and remaining at their work posts.

[Video shows (Qian Yongning), in military uniform, addressing the meeting while he remains seated. The camera pans the meeting hall to show all participants. Video ends with a shot showing all standing to sing a song.] (Qian Yongning), political commissar of the commission, spoke at the meeting. He called on all scientific and technological workers and officers and men to display the revolutionary spirit of hard work and selfless devotion, to further strengthen the all-around building of the troops, and to strive to promote the development of China's science and technology for national defense.

New Education, Science Foundation Established

OW2207034489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0145 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)—A new education and science foundation has been set up in Beijing, today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported.

Called the "Foundation for Reviving China's Education and Science", it is funded by Overseas Chinese compatriots.

The paper said its purpose is to collect funds at home and abroad to develop China's education, science and culture.

It will finance professional talents to study abroad, award outstanding scientists and scientific achievements, and promote foreign academic exchanges, the paper said.

New Test Flight Research Institute Founded

Largest Asian Test Flight Base

HK2607032489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Jul 89 p 2

[Report by correspondent Jing Xianfeng (2529 7145 1496): "China Sets Up Test Flight Research Institute in Xian"]

[Text] Xian, 20 Jul (RENMIN RIBAO)—The founding of our country's large comprehensive test flight research organization, the China Test Flight Research Institute, was proclaimed in Xian yesterday afternoon. Currently, it is the largest test flight base in Asia, according to news reports.

The main tasks of the Test Flight Research Institute approved by the State Science and Technology Commission and the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission and led by the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics are to undertake the work of testing flights of military and civilian planes according to the state appraisal scheme, to conduct study of the test-flight technology of aerospace craft in the atmospheric layer, to take charge of the training and testing of test flight personnel, and to offer centralized guidance for the test flights of all aircraft manufacturing factories and research institutes in the country.

The Test Flight Research Institute is set up on the basis of the former Xian Test Flight Center, under the Ministry of Aeronautics.

Employs 2,000 Engineers, Experts

OW2207131889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0735 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)—The China Aviation Experiment and Research Institute has been inaugurated in this capital city of northwest China's Shaanxi Province this week.

The institute was set up on the basis of the Xian Test-Flight Center, the largest in Asia.

The institute has been approved by the State Science and Technology Commission and the State Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence, the overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reports today.

It will concentrate on testing and assessing new planes for both military and civilian use and other aero-space craft, guiding test flight in the country and training test pilots.

The institute boasts 2,000 senior engineers and experts and a complete set of up-to-date testing equipment.

Experts believe that the institute will surely promote scientific development of China's aviation industry, production of new planes, renovation of old models and astronautics research.

50th 'Yun-7' Aircraft Enters Service

HK2507034889 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1031 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Report: "50 Chinese-Made 'Yun-7' Aircraft Go Into Service"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The 50th "Yun-7" aircraft produced by China's Xian Aircraft Manufacturing Company was recently made officially available to the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC].

Since the first "Yun-7" aircraft was handed over to the Chinese Navy in 1983, the Xian Aircraft Manufacturing Company has already delivered 50 similar aircraft, which have flown over 90,000 hours in 76 routes and made over 100,000 takeoffs and landings. The "Yun-7" aircraft have become the biggest air fleet of the CAAC.

A person in China's aviation circles said: The "Yun-7" aircraft are not only needed in China's national economic development; in a relatively stable period of peace, they are also of far-reaching strategic significance in accumulating aviation technology for military use.

State Council Reviews Software Development

OW2507024989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0140 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's highest governing body, has called for streamlining the development, distribution and utilization of computer software, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The Beijing-based newspaper said China has a total of 300,000 computers and is still importing 70,000 a year. However, the development and distribution of the software, the "soul" of computers, is out of control.

Problems include duplication in the development of software, separation of research and production, a slack market for software and lack of uniform standards in software development, management and use.

China's computer companies and experts are currently searching for ways to streamline computer software development.

Guidelines Set for Developing Energy Industry

OW2207105289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0558 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—China will continue to stress coal production while giving due attention to the development of the power industry and actively tapping oil and natural gas resources.

Today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" said this is the guideline for developing China's energy industry. Besides, the country will also improve the use of varied energy resources and stress the economical use of electricity and oil.

By the year of 2000, the paper said, China will produce 1.4 billion tons of coal, 200 million tons of crude oil, 240 billion kwh of hydropower and 30 billion kwh of nuclear power.

Scientists Develop Energy-Saving Ammonia

OW2207113589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0947 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—An energy-saving synthetic ammonia still that can increase production by 40 percent has been developed by a husband-wife team of scientists, according to the China Non-Government Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Association here today.

The couple, senior engineers Yu Yuanming and Deng Wanzhen, have been granted a patent by the state for this scientific development.

So far, it has been tested on a trial basis at a dozen small and medium-sized chemical fertilizer mills in eight provinces such as Hubei, Sichuan, Shandong and Jilin.

Experts say that when this still replaces the existing ones it is expected to increase production by 40 percent and cut energy consumption by 15 percent.

If China's 1,000 small and medium-sized chemical fertilizer factories adopt it, it is expected to increase production by more than 10 million tons a year, and save four to five million tons of coal and electricity, equivalent to the annual generation of a 300,000-kw thermal power plant.

It is estimated that all this could add one billion yuan in economic returns.

Experts urge a quick introduction of the technology nationwide.

Scientist Warns of More Natural Disasters

OW2207111389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0829 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—A Chinese meteorologist warned that China is likely to see more frequent natural disasters between 1995 and 2000.

In a study submitted recently to the State Commission of Science and Technology, Professor Tian Qingjian, a senior engineer from the Zhejiang Provincial Meteorological Bureau, proposed that China set up a sophisticated early-warning system as soon as possible.

Tian cited a number of signs as indications of the potential disasters:

—During this period, the speed curve of the earth's rotation reaches its bottom point. Historical and meteorological records show that there will be more and more floods, droughts, and earthquakes starting ten years before the bottom point is reached.

—The amount of rainfall in China is related to the outbursts of sunspots. In 1887, 1909, 1931, 1954, and 1975, peak years for solar activities, provinces around the Yangtze River, Yellow River, and Huaihe River suffered catastrophic floods. Under the 12-year cycle of sunspot activities, there could be another major flood in the year 1997. [dates as received]

—The meteorological changes in eastern China are similar to those in Japan. According to Japanese researchers, a crop failure is most likely to take place around the year 2000.

"In light of these dangers, China should immediately establish an early-warning system to counter natural disasters," Tian suggested.

The system could be very helpful to government officials in developing policies concerning natural disasters.

Military

Yang Baibing Speaks at PLA Air Force Meeting

OW2207213289 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 22 Jul 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Yang Baibing, director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], today addressed a discussion meeting on strengthening and improving political work among Air Force pilots. He said: One very important thing is to make great efforts to strengthen and improve the Army's ideological and political work in order to thoroughly implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Only by strengthening this work can we bring out the political advantages of our

Army, so that Army units can firmly follow a correct political course and enhance their combat-worthiness. Only by improving this work can we carry forward and develop the fine traditions of political work and adapt political work to the development and requirements of the situation, making it more effective.

Yang Baibing said: We talk about improving ideological and political work, which is distinguished, in principle, from reforming ideological and political work as forwarded by Comrade Zhao Ziyang. By reforming, he actually rendered invalid the whole set of policies, principles, forms of organization, work methods, and fine traditions that we had developed for our political work over a long period of time. It has been shown by facts that reforming ideological and political work, as proposed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, completely catered to the political needs of that gang of people who practice bourgeois liberalization. If ideological and political work had been reformed according to his idea, the inevitable result would have been the weakening of party leadership, the rejection of the fine traditions of our party and our Army, and the loss of our position in ideological and political work.

In his speech, Yang Baibing stressed that the most important thing in strengthening and improving the Army's political work is to take into consideration the reality and characteristics of our Army, bring out our Army's political advantages, and maintain a powerful spiritual support. The pursuit of lofty ideals, firm revolutionary conviction, good morality, and selfless sacrificial spirit have always been the advantages of our Army in subjugating the enemy and scoring victory. They also concretely demonstrate our Army's powerful spiritual support. Instilling this revolutionary spirit among Army units is precisely the focus of our ideological and political work.

Air Force Trains Controllers for Industry
OW2207111889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0800 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—Sixty-three air traffic controllers, trained by the Chinese Air Force for the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), today received college graduation certificates and will soon serve as "air traffic policemen" in the major airports in the country.

The group (including 12 women) was selected by CAAC and its Beijing, Chengdu, Shanghai and Xiamen branches from high school graduates and entered the Navigation Institute of the Air Force—the only one that trains air traffic controllers in China—in September 1986.

During the two years of academic studies, all the students received excellent scores in the over 20 basic college and professional courses they took.

After working at various airports over the past year, the students are now able to do the job independently.

Meanwhile, Air Force sources disclosed that not a single serious air traffic accident has occurred over the past 39 years because of errors on the part of the Air Force's traffic controllers.

Overcoming difficulties such as shortage of personnel and funds and out-dated equipment, these air policemen have made a major contribution to the country's aviation safety and economic development.

Military Commission Praises Nanjing Party Unit
OW2007212689 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 14 Jul 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission, in a circular to all units of the Armed Forces on 10 July, commended the Standing Committee of the party committee of a group army under the Nanjing Military Region for maintaining the spirit of hard struggle and plain living and of building up the country with industry and thrift.

The Standing Committee has persisted in plain living by refusing to buy high-class sedans and to build auditoriums, high-class offices, and sanatoriums. Its members have also refused special privileges to improve their standard of living. In carrying out its work, the Standing Committee always keeps the cause of the party and Army building in mind. In the past few years, each member of the Standing Committee has spent more than 3 months among the troops each year. Each member spent 149 days among the troops last year. The officers and men praised the Standing Committee as a leading body devoted to work.

The circular called on party organizations at all levels, particularly medium- and high-ranking cadres, to learn from the experience of the Standing Committee while studying and implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speeches, to learn from the experience of the Standing Committee, to survey the conditions in their respective units, to commend people who have integrity and public spirit, and to adopt effective measures to solve the problem of lack of integrity and public spirit.

First 'Enemy' Army Unit Proves Valuable
HK2207063489 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0727 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Report: "The First Professional Simulated "Enemy" Army in the Chinese Military Force"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanjing 20 Jul (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—There has been a change in the way Chinese troops carry out live ammunition maneuvers: The "enemy" is the simulated one who has received professional training rather than the symbolic "enemy," as was the case in the past.

XINHUA RIBAO published a report a few days ago describing the image of the first professional simulated army in the Chinese military force as follows: flat-topped and long-visored cap, motley colored-clothes, insignia indicating "offensive in depth, and surprise attack by the main body," and an integrated ground and air force. The report said that the classification training this unique "enemy" received signified that the coordinate training the Chinese military force underwent had "entered a brand-new stage."

The pictures below the report show how this "enemy" force carried out combat exercises with live ammunition: The simulated force's pilotless planes were ready to take off and launch a surprise offensive against the People's Liberation Army [PLA]; the mechanized infantry, which was the principal part of the simulated force, was launching a fierce counterattack against the PLA, who was getting into position; a task force of the simulated "enemy" was delivering a surprise attack against a PLA in-depth command post; and the fighting between the two parties involved laser weapons.

It is known that in the past, when the PLA was performing military maneuvers, they marked the two parties at "war" in red and blue, with the former representing the PLA and the latter the "enemy." The "war" always ended with a victory by the red over the blue. The report said that with the emergence of this simulated "enemy," which is "able to make a powerful counterattack," the predetermined formula—that the red invariably turn out a victor—has undergone a change. The simulated "enemy" has "become a formidable enemy for the army receiving military training."

The report expressed belief that through the powerful counterattacks by the simulated "enemy," the PLA is able to better grind its invincible sword in times of peace."

PLA Develops Artillery Training Simulators

OW2107152289 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] A responsible person of the Artillery Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Staff Department told reporters recently that after 10 years of research and development, the scientific research institutes and schools of the PLA Artillery Force have built a series of artillery training simulators. The simulators can simulate the functions of aircraft, artillery pieces, tanks, warships, guided missiles, and atomic bombs in either joint military training exercises or training exercises by one branch of the Army.

They have advantages over actual guns and live ammunition because they are not subject to weather and terrain restrictions, are suitable for difficult and dangerous training subjects, and are precise and realistic. They can reduce the wear and tear on equipment, save ammunition and money, and achieve the best training results with low cost. With the training simulators, the ground artillery force can save some 2.8 million yuan in training funds annually, and the air defense artillery force can achieve an accuracy rate higher than 90 percent in training.

The artillery training simulators comprehensively use the advanced technology of microcomputers, digital simulation, artificial intelligence and lasers, showing that the PLA's artillery training has attained the advanced technological level in the world.

Publisher Completes Soldiers Handbook

OW2107191789 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Announcer-read video report—from the "National News Hookup"]

[Text] A news briefing to announce the publication of a handbook for modern soldiers was held in the Great Hall of the People this morning. [Video opens with a pan shot of a medium-sized conference room with about 100 people seated on sofas]

The handbook, a comprehensive reference tool published by the BEIJING RIBAO Publishing House, contains all modern military rudimentary knowledge and the relevant policies and regulations with which a qualified people's soldier should be familiar. It is suitable for not only officers and men, but also for students, staff members, and workers who want to broaden their knowledge on national defense. [Camera focuses on the cover of a copy of the book, with title "Handbook for Modern Soldiers," inscribed by Xu Xiangqian]

The book received enthusiastic support and guidance from Marshals Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen and other military leaders in the course of its compilation and being written.

General Qin Jiwei, minister of national defense; Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; and Xu Xin, deputy chief of general staff; as well as leading comrades from the three general departments of the People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Military Region, and Beijing Municipality attended the briefing to offer warm congratulations. [As the announcer reads the report, video pans the people in the room and focuses on Qin Jiwei, Geng Biao, and Xu Xin as the announcer reads their names]

Central-South Region

Shenzhen University Head Fired for Riot Support

HK2607103689 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee has decided to dismiss (Luo Zhenqi) from his posts as secretary of the Shenzhen University party committee and president of Shenzhen University on the charge of supporting the recent riots.

It has also decided to appoint (Wu Zewei), formerly secretary of the Guangdong Engineering Institute party committee, as secretary of the Shenzhen University party committee, and to appoint (Wei Youhai) as president of Shenzhen University.

At present, teaching and administrative staff and students of Shenzhen University are being required to rethink what happened in the school during the riots and expose the scheme of creating disturbances plotted by the lawless organizations—the Shenzhen University Committee for Supporting the Emergency in Beijing and the Shenzhen City University Autonomous Federation—in an effort to unify their thinking with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Hainan Secretary Stresses Clean Administration

HK2507021989 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The provincial work conference on maintaining a clear and honest administration ended this morning, calling on party member cadres of the whole province to unite as one to keep hands clean in performing official duties and to fight corruption in an effort to make contributions to Hainan's development and construction.

Present at today's session of the conference were Xu Shijie, Liu Jianfeng, Yao Wenxu, Bao Keming, Miao Enlu, Wang Yuefeng, Wei Zefang, (Huang Weiqiang), Meng Qingping, Zou Erkang, Dong Fanyuan, and other leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Today's session was presided over by Comrade Liu Jianfeng, at which Comrade Yao Wenxu read out regulations on keeping hands clean in performing official duties issued by the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and the Hainan Provincial People's Government, and some suggestions on improving the style of leadership put forward by the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and the Hainan Provincial People's Government. The regulations and suggestions will be made public after being amended.

Comrade Xu Shijie, secretary of the provincial party committee delivered an important speech on how to maintain a clean and honest administration. 1) An education in maintaining a clean and honest administration must be extensively conducted to enhance the level of consciousness in this field of work. [passage omitted] 2) The work of maintaining a clean and honest administration must be first carried out in leading bodies and leadership organs. [passage omitted] 3) Adequate attention must be given to the development of a system for continuous party and government clean up by introducing a system of open supervision. [passage omitted] 4) Serious and important economic criminal cases must be promptly investigated and handled to resolutely punishing corruption. We have so far confirmed nine serious and important economic criminal cases and will make them public one by one. Efforts must be made to investigate serious and important economic criminal cases and get to the bottom of them, no matter who are involved. [passage omitted]. 5) The work of developing a system for continuous party and government clean up must be done in a down-to-earth manner and with unremitting effort, and practical results must be emphasized. [passage omitted]

Hainan Secretary Urges Improving Army Relations

HK2507071789 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The one and a half day discussion meeting attended by party, government, and military leaders of Hainan Province ended in Haikou yesterday.

Attending it were Xu Shijie, secretary of the provincial party committee; its Deputy Secretaries Liu Jianfeng and Yao Wenxu; provincial Vice Governors Bao Keming and Wang Yuefeng; Pang Weiqiang, commander of the Hainan Military District; its Political Commissar Gong Tingqiu; (Li Yuanxia), deputy political commissar of the (Nanhai?) units; (Li Yingmu), deputy commander of the naval unit stationed in Yulin; responsible persons from all departments and bureaus, as well as cities and countries; and officers at and above the regimental level of all units.

The discussion meeting mainly reviewed the army-government relations and the army-people relations in recent years, and discussed and analyzed how to further strengthen these relations under the new situation, strengthen national defense, and develop Hainan. [passage omitted] Gong Tingqiu, political commissar of the Hainan Military District, delivered a speech analyzing how units of the Hainan Military District were developing the army-government relations and the army-people relations in the past 3 years. [passage omitted]

Xu Shijie, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a statement at the discussion meeting. He paid high tribute to the important role played by units stationed on the island in defending the frontiers of the motherland, taking part in the building of the special

economic zone, helping local authorities deal with emergencies and disasters, and providing relief and support to the needy. He emphasized: An education in patriotism, socialism and the sense of national defense must be conducted throughout the province so that the broad masses of the people will acquire a sound understanding of the role and position of the Army in peacetime. Meanwhile, it is necessary to establish and improve a system of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, and continue to further the activities of building the two civilizations with concerted efforts of the Army and the people and [words indistinct]. Party and government organs at different levels must actively adopt effective measures on their own initiative to solve contradictions and problems existing in army government relations and army-people relations, regularly exchange views with local PLA [People's Liberation Army] units to coordinate the army-people relations, maintain local social order, strike heavy and quick blows at troublemakers who forcibly occupy land used by PLA units and sabotage military installations, and improve the situation in a comprehensive way by legal, economic, and administrative means, as well as through mass media. [passage omitted]

Southwest Region

Sichuan's Yang Rudai Stresses Flood Relief

Addresses 17 Jul Meeting

HK1807010789 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, on the evening of 17 July, provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai invited leading comrades from heavily flood-stricken areas who are in Chengdu to attend provincial people's congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference meetings, together with comrades from the provincial rural work leadership group, to a forum, to discuss questions of relief work and self-salvation through production. The participants analyzed the disaster and proposed measures. They were full of confidence in relying on the masses to recoup the losses caused by the disaster.

Yang Rudai spoke at the meeting. He said: At present, in implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we must take practical action of fighting the disaster and reaping a bumper harvest to support the 4th Plenary Session decisions and uphold the new leadership collective of the CPC Central Committee. Hence, the current most important task is to brace our spirits, strengthen leadership, and mobilize the masses to carry out self-salvation through production. We must ensure that unaffected areas increase output, places lightly affected avoid production declines, and places seriously affected reduce production just a little. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, and the departments concerned must go to

the affected areas to provide appropriate services. In short, we must do everything possible to recoup the losses caused by this disaster.

Joins 18 Jul Conference

HK1907013789 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee and government held a telephone conference on fighting and relieving natural disasters on the evening of 18 July. The meeting called on the province to further mobilize with urgency, brace spirits, boost confidence, and go all-out to fight the tough battle of combating and relieving natural disasters. Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai, Governor Zhang Haoruo, and Vice Governor Liu Changjie attended the meeting. Vice Governor Xie Shijie presided.

Liu Changjie first made a speech on urgently mobilizing to combat the disaster and promote self-salvation. He made the following points:

1. Further mobilize with urgency and ceaselessly fight the tough battle to combat and relieve the disaster. [passage omitted] In fighting this battle, it is essential that there be no wavering over the idea of fighting the disaster and carrying out self-salvation, over the target of ensuring a 2 percent increase in grain output while striving for 3 percent, or over the tasks of increasing production in industry and the township and town enterprises. We must strive for a good harvest in agriculture, appropriate development of industry and the township and town enterprises, and steady growth in financial revenue. [passage omitted]

2. Take effective measures to recoup the losses caused by the disaster. In agriculture, it is first necessary to crash-save the affected spring-sown crops by adopting corresponding measures according to the circumstances. We must take remedial measures for damaged crops and plant late autumn crops on an extensive scale. [passage omitted]

Some industries and township and town enterprises suffered heavy losses during these torrential rains and floods. Remedial measures must be taken to recoup the losses as far as possible.

Restoring communications is the key to fighting the disaster and carrying out self-salvation. All localities must hurry to repair and tidy up damaged roads and bridges. Telecommunications installations must be checked and repaired to ensure contacts between all sectors and levels.

3. Make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in the disaster areas, to calm their minds. [passage omitted]

4. Strengthen leadership and strive for total victory against the natural disaster. [passage omitted]

Yang Rudai and Zhang Haoruo then spoke. Yang Rudai pointed out that to strive for victory against the disaster, it is first necessary to have a good mental outlook. We must establish confidence and resolve in fighting and relieving the disaster. Second, we must adhere to the guideline of self-reliance and arduous struggle. Third, we must strengthen leadership. Fourth, we must adopt effective measures. He called on all localities to absorb the lessons from many years of natural disasters, face reality, and firmly establish the mentality of waging struggle against the disaster. We must pay attention to protecting the agricultural environment and ecological balance, and handle properly the relationship between developing production and making rational use of agricultural resources, to ensure that the agricultural ecological environment will develop into a benign cycle.

Zhang Haoruo pointed out that the most fundamental guarantee for dealing with serious natural disasters in our socialist state under CPC leadership is to rely on leadership by the CPC and organization by the people's government, and give scope to the strength of the collective to recoup the losses caused by the disaster. [passage omitted]

Sichuan's Yang Visits Chongqing Steel Plant
HK2507015589 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee, inspected the Chongqing Iron and Steel Company on 24 July and extended cordial regards to the workers who are carrying on working in the intense heat. Comrade Yang Rudai was accompanied by Xiao Yang, secretary of the Chongqing city party committee. [passage omitted]

Yang Rudai said with concern to the company leadership: The greater the workers' enthusiasm, the more must we care for their health; in particular, precautions must be taken against heat in the current hot season. He expressed the hope that all staff and workers of the company, guided by the spirit of the fourth plenary session, will adhere to the four cardinal principles and do all their work still better.

Tibet Leaders Attend CPPCC Session Opening
HK2507013789 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The second session of the fifth Tibet regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] opened in Lhasa on 24 July. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, NPC Standing Committee vice chairman, who is currently inspecting work in Tibet, was invited to attend the opening of the session. Regional CPPCC Chairman Raidi presided. [passage omitted]

Also present at the opening were Hu Jintao, Doje Cering, Tian Congming, Ba Sang, Mao Rubai, Danzing, Gyanincain Norbu, Zhang Xiangmin, Hu Songjie, and Jiang Hongquan, responsible persons of the party, government, and army in Tibet. [passage omitted]

North Region

Two Get Death Sentence for 'Turmoil' Crimes'
HK2607112089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (AFP)—Two Chinese peasants were sentenced to death Wednesday for disguising themselves as policemen and robbing and beating people up during "turmoil" in the capital, the BEIJING EVENING NEWS said.

Wearing policemen's uniforms, Li Wenbao, 20, from the Beijing suburbs, and Liang Hongcheng, 18, from northern Shenyang province, attacked and robbed peasants on the nights of June 2 and June 4 in Beijing, the paper said.

The offences happened during "turmoil" which developed from seven weeks of pro-democracy demonstrations in the city, the paper said. Because their crimes had been carried out "publicly" the court had to deal with the men "most" seriously, the paper said.

It did not say whether the condemned men had the right of appeal or when the sentences would be carried out, but observers noted that death sentences were normally carried out soon after the verdict and by a bullet to the back of the neck. The family of the victim is normally asked to refund the cost of the bullet.

Unarmed soldiers attempted to enter the centre of Beijing on the night of June 2 when the incidents are alleged to have taken place, but were forced to retreat by stone-throwing crowds.

The army successfully entered the city with guns and tanks to crush anti-government demonstrations on June 3-4 with heavy loss of life.

Twelve people have already been executed for their part in the dissent which swept across China following the death of former Communist Party general secretary Hu Yaobang on April 15.

Three were executed in Shanghai, seven in Beijing and two in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province.

The announcement of the first death sentences in Shanghai on June 15, followed soon after by more in Beijing, sparked widespread international condemnations and appeals for clemency, which the Chinese authorities dismissed as "interference" in China's internal affairs.

Since then, the Chinese authorities have stopped widespread publicity in the state-controlled media on arrests of those accused of taking part in unrest.

The Beijing newspaper also reported that three men had been condemned to death for raping and killing a girl. One sentence had been suspended for two years and a fourth man had been jailed for life for involvement in the crime.

Northeast Region

Jilin Secretary Leads Anti-flood Effort

SK2607043889 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] Catastrophic floods continued to hit our province's cities and counties, including Jiaohe, Shulan, Gongzhuling, Yitong, Shuangyang, Tonghua, Lishu, and Siping. According to incomplete statistics from the heavily stricken areas, by 1400 on 24 July, towns and townships had been hit by floods. Of these, 74 villages are still besieged by floodwaters, and the number of victims totals 1.23 million. More than 4.15 million mu of farmland has been affected, 11,477 rooms have caved in, and 11 small reservoirs of the first and second categories and 670 bridges have been destroyed. Severe floods have caused the deaths of 63 people and 15 more are missing. From 0800 on 23 July to 0800 on 24 July, all localities in the province except Baicheng Prefecture experienced heavy or torrential rains. The (Longfeng) reservoir in Jiaohe County experienced the greatest rainfall, reaching 96 mm. Jiaohe and Shulan Counties, where serious damage had already been caused by floods, continued to be at the center of the torrential rainfall. Due to continuous heavy or torrential rains, the water level of rivers and the amount of water in reservoirs rose sharply, aggravating the disastrous situation. Waters at flood peak flowing at a speed of 1,060 cubic meters per second appeared at the (Taiping) hydrologic station of Dongliao He in Shuangliao County at 0300 on 24 July, exceeding the (?normal) flow. Four of the 11 large reservoirs in the province will store water to regulate flood water, and the water level of 27 of the 80 medium-sized reservoirs has exceeded the (?forbidden level). Jiaohe, Shulan, and (Baichengshan) hydrologic stations have been destroyed by floods. Road and railway transportation from Jiaohe County to other localities has stopped. In Shulan County, only the (Longshu) line remained open, and long-distance railway transportation has yet to be restored. At present, the departments concerned are organizing forces to conduct emergency repair work.

He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Zhonghu, provincial governor; Chen Xingyin, commander of the provincial Military District; and Hui Liangyu, provincial vice governor went to the disaster areas along with several hundred thousand people to combat the floods, and they also worked out specific plans for further antiflood and emergency rescue work.

On the afternoon of 24 July, Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also went to disaster areas in Gongzhuling City and other localities to inspect the condition of the disaster areas.

Jilin Governor Meets With American Businessman

SK2307043689 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] At the invitation of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, Mr (Lee Hanandes), chairman of the International Trade Committee of the Latin Chamber of Commerce of the United States and president of the (Balon) Industrial Equipment Company of the United States, arrived in our province on 20 July for a 5-day visit.

That evening, Governor Wang Zhongyu met with and feted Mr (Lee Hanandes). Amid a friendly atmosphere, the host and the guest talked freely about their past mutually friendly contacts and expressed their hopes of improving mutual understanding and strengthening economic and technological cooperation.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu gave a brief account to the guest about the situation of suppressing counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and about Jilin Province's political and economic situations. He thanked Mr (Hanandes) for his efforts in promoting Jilin Province's economic development and praised him for his trust and friendly feelings toward China.

Mr (Hanandes) said: In China, both in Beijing and in Jilin, I felt very safe. He repeatedly expressed that he would strive to promote Jilin Province's foreign economic development and that he would be a friend of the Chinese people no matter what would happen. He firmly believed that China will have a bright future.

Liaoning Governor on Liaodong Peninsula Opening

SK2507062189 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 30 Jun 89 p 1

[Article by Li Changchun, governor of Liaoning Province: "Liaodong Peninsula Will Continue To Open Itself Even Wider to the Outside World"]

[Text] The recently ended 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which has immediate significance and profound historical significance, stressed the necessity of continuously and resolutely implementing the line, principles, and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as well as the basic line of the 13th party congress known as the "one focus and two basic points." This plenary session has also definitely pointed out: The four cardinal principles are the foundation for building the country, and thus must be thoroughly and unswervingly upheld; and reform and opening up are the way to make our country strong, and thus must be carried out firmly, just as in the past. On no account should we go

back to the old way of isolation. At the same time, we should regard the work of "continuously improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and making greater efforts to uphold reform and opening up with a view to effecting sustained, stable, and coordinated economic growth" as one of the four major tasks which should be grasped at present. All of this has proven that reform and opening up are not the only principles we consistently upheld in the past, but also the "way to make our country strong," which will certainly be firmly and unswervingly implemented by our country in the future.

The Liaodong Peninsula Economic Open Zone is one of the important coastal areas which is opened to the outside world with the formal approval of the state. Since the opening of this zone, it has scored great achievements in the work related to foreign economic relations and trade. These achievements include:

1. Foreign trade has developed rapidly. Last year, the foreign exchange earned from the export of Liaoning's local products alone registered an increase of 27.5 percent over the previous year, over-fulfilling the state target by 54.3 percent.
2. Marked results have been achieved in utilizing foreign capital. Last year, the sum of contracts on the utilization of capital showed an increase of 193.5 percent over the previous year, and the sum of contracts on direct investment by foreign firms showed an increase of 200 percent.
3. The work at the three open areas, namely the Dalian Economic and Technological Development Area, the Yingkou Bayuquan Export Products Processing Area, and the Shenyang Tiexi Industrial Renovation Area, has proceeded rapidly. At the Dalian Economic and Technological Development Area alone, the number of newly added enterprises invested by foreign firms last year was twice the total in the previous 3 years.
4. New progress has been made in the contracting of projects abroad and in developing labor service cooperation with foreign firms. The sum of contracts newly signed last year concerning the projects undertaken abroad showed an increase of 600 percent over the previous year.
5. New headway has been made in tourism. Last year alone, foreign exchange revenues from tourism increased by 80 percent over the previous year.
6. The investment environment has further improved. Harbor, airport, railway, highway, and communications facilities have been improved; the capacity of Dalian and Yingkou harbors has been expanded after rebuilding; and Taoxian Airport in Shenyang has formally opened and will become the largest international airport in northeast China. Dalian has also

opened air service with Japan and Hong Kong. Liaodong Peninsula's five trading ports are taking shape. The north and south sections of the Shenyang-Dalian Highway have already opened to traffic and will become China's longest highway, and thus will create extremely favorable conditions for the transportation service of Liaodong Peninsula. The international direct dialing service has been opened in Shenyang, Yingkou, Dandong, Jinzhou, and Fushun cities, following Dalian.

In the field of intangible environment, the people's sense of opening to the outside world has been strengthened further. At the same time, from the angle of perfecting the legal system, our province has formulated and perfected various regulations governing business relations with foreigners and worked out preferential policies for opening up. As a result, work efficiency has been improved and the investment environment is also improving.

Not long ago, there was student unrest in Beijing which developed into turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion. However, the political and economic situation in Liaoning Province has always been relatively stable; and, in particular, the trend in foreign economic relations and trade has always been very good.

Like the comrades on all fronts in the province, the vast number of cadres, workers, and staff members of foreign economic relations and trade departments throughout the province have stood fast at their posts, and positively and voluntarily attended to their work in the course of taking a clear cut stand to oppose turmoil, thus ensuring the normal operation of all professional activities. At the same time, they have made great efforts to overcome all difficulties and paid attention to expanding exports and utilizing foreign capital, thus ensuring a sustained and steady growth in foreign economic relations and trade. From January to May of this year, provincial foreign trade and exports increased by 13.6 percent over the corresponding period of last year, of which the export of Liaoning's local products increased by 22.5 percent. At the same time, the province signed 222 agreements on the utilization of foreign capital with the total sum reaching \$400 million. Of this figure, the sum of direct investment made by foreign firms amounted to \$140 million, an increase of more than 300 percent over the corresponding 1988 period. In addition, during this period, the province newly established 94 Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and foreign-invested enterprises, an increase of more than 100 percent over the corresponding period last year. All these achievements are inseparable from the cooperation of various friendly countries in the world and from the support of various fraternal provinces and municipalities. I would hereby like to express my gratitude to the friends in various circles, the figures in industrial and commercial circles in particular, who have given us confidence and cooperation for many years.

At present, some friends doubt whether there will be any change in China's policies on reform and opening up, and whether the pace of opening Liaodong Peninsula to the outside world will be affected. For this, we can definitely answer that reform and opening up are basic policies of our country as well as an important part of the basic line of the CPC. Reform and opening up have fully manifested the common aspirations of the people of our country. The general designer of reform and opening up is Comrade Deng Xiaoping. This has been proven by the recent 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee. What has happened in the past 10 years shows that reform and opening up have already taken root in the hearts of the people. Viewing from the present policies of our party, from the common aspirations of the people throughout the country, and from economic development of our country, we can see that at present, in the course of upholding the four cardinal principles, our question is not whether or not we shall be able to continuously uphold the policies concerning reform and opening up, but rather how we should conduct a full study of reform and opening up in order to continuously achieve success in opening to the outside world. Our province will firmly and unswervingly implement the open policy formulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council; will persist in the principles of independence and peace in relations with foreign countries, just like we did in the past; and will positively develop friendly contacts, economic and trade cooperation, and scientific and technological exchanges with foreign countries.

Here, I would like to reiterate that the series of policies and stipulations formulated by governments at all levels in the province with regard to the opening of Liaodong Peninsula to the outside world will be implemented continuously and effectively, and there will never be any change. We will make unremitting efforts to overcome and correct the imperfect points in our work, and to continue to improve the investment environment of Liaoning Province.

We sincerely hope that our friends in all countries and regions in the world will come to Liaoning to conduct business, hold trade talks, discuss investment opportunities, sponsor exhibitions, conduct various forms of economic and technological exchange, and go sightseeing. We will provide convenient conditions for them as much as possible.

Court Summons Liaoning Governor Li Changchun
OW2407222889 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 30, 24-30 Jul 89 p 31

["From the Chinese Press: 'Liaoning Governor issued a Summons,' carried in issue No 5 of 1989 of DANGYUAN QIKAN [PARTY MEMBERS SPECIAL]"]

[Text] On March 23, 1989, the Intermediate People's Court of Shenyang city issued a summons to Li Changchun, the governor of Liaoning Province. Li was in

Beijing for the National People's Congress when he received the summons asking him to be in court on March 27.

This is the first time in the history of New China that a municipal court has summoned a provincial governor. The city is directly under the province's leadership.

The Liaoning Light Building Materials Factory belonged to the Supervision Office of the Liaoning people's government. In June 1982, the factory signed a contract with the Liyang Mechanical Factory in Jiangsu Province for the purchase of five sets of sulphur extraction equipment. The payment for goods and transportation was 56,000 yuan. After delivery, however, the Liaoning factory said that it could not pay.

In February 1984, the Liaoning factory was declared bankrupt by the provincial government because of poor management and administration.

On receiving the news the Liyang Mechanical Factory sent a representative to Liaoning to demand payment of the debt. However, the provincial supervision office had already been closed. Under these circumstances, the Liyang factory could do nothing except take legal proceedings against the provincial government which it did in December 1987.

In March 1989, after an investigation, the court decided to hear the case in accordance with legal procedures and served a summons on Li Changchun as the legal representative of the provincial government. Receiving the summons, Li called Chen Suzhi, a deputy governor, asking her to deal with the case.

On the morning of March 24, the provincial government finally agreed to pay 50,000 yuan for the debt plus interest and another 20,000 yuan for legal fees and the complainant's expenses. The money was paid in a lump sum to the satisfaction of the complainant. So the case, which had lasted for five years, was settled through mediation before going to court.

Northwest Region

Gansu Leader on Problems in Tertiary Institutes
HK2507005989 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on work in tertiary education institutes concluded in Lanzhou on 24 July. [passage omitted] On the basis of further unifying everyone's thinking, the meeting probed the questions of how to improve work in these institutes as soon as possible and closely unite the teachers, students, and staff around the CPC Central Committee. The meeting also made specific arrangements for the questions of how to further strengthen party leadership, step up ideological and political work, and launch rectification and investigation work.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on 24 July on the future orientation for these institutes, on how to strengthen party leadership over them, and on launching in depth the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. He said: Our universities are socialist universities; they are important ideological positions under the party leadership. The fundamental task of the schools is, under the premise of upholding the socialist orientation for running schools, to train talented people with ability and political integrity to serve the four modernizations. We must certainly not train students into people who oppose the party leadership and socialism. The schools must with boldness and assurance apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to educate the young students, adhere to the correct political orientation, and truly run the tertiary education institutes as strong positions training qualified people to serve the socialist cause.

Li Ziqi stressed that it is essential to effectively strengthen party leadership over the tertiary education institutes, ensure the core role of the party organizations, and guarantee that the leadership of the institutes will be firmly grasped in the hands of outstanding cadres who adhere to party spirit and the four cardinal principles and take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. We must step up the party's organizational and ideological building and resolutely purge from the party the very small number of party members who stubbornly cling to bourgeois liberalization and oppose the four cardinal principles.

On rectification and investigation work in the tertiary education institutes in the next stage, Li Ziqi said that investigation work is an important means for distinguishing the forces, purifying the ranks, stabilizing the situation, and eliminating hidden dangers. In carrying out this work, we must follow the guideline of being both resolute and cautious, strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions, and strictly act according to law and policy. We should distinguish between obeying and violating the law and between violating the law and committing crimes, and improve unity and education. We should isolate to the maximum and crack down on the very small number of ringleaders and stubborn elements, and save and unite all those who can be saved and united. The investigation work must be carried out in a unified fashion under the leadership of the local party committees. [passage omitted]

Gansu Leaders Hold Forum With CYL Cadres
HK2507011589 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] At an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial Communist Youth League [CYL] Committee, which concluded on 24 July, provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi, Governor Jia Zhijie, and Deputy Secretary Lu Kejian held a forum with CYL cadre representatives and expressed the hope that the CYL organizations at all levels will seriously

implement the spirit of the fourth plenary session and give better scope to their roles as the helping hands and reserve force of the party. [passage omitted]

The provincial leaders called on the CYL cadres to further improve CYL work, enhance cadre quality, and strive to do a good job in ideological work for CYL members and young people. In particular, CYL organizations in the schools must actively guide the students to read and understand China's recent revolutionary history to enable them to truly realize that there could be no New China without the CPC. [passage omitted]

Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang Visit Xinjiang Corps
HK2607002589 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] From 18 to 21 July, Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee and chairman of the regional Advisory Commission, together with Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Li Shoushan, Zhang Sixue, and other regional party and government leaders, braving the scorching sun, paid an inspection visit to some farms of the Eighth and Sixth Divisions of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. [passage omitted]

Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, and other leading comrades pointed out: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Provided this foundation is well laid, we will be in an invisible position. Agricultural production undertaken by the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps occupies a very important position in the region's national economy. As long as production of the corps is boosted, the region's economy will develop. They emphasized: At present, party committees at various levels of the corps should seriously implement the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and develop their advantage of ideological and political work to organize and mobilize in an all-around way workers and staff of all nationalities to unfold a great upsurge in fighting droughts and for a bumper harvest. They also said: It is necessary to vigorously develop the capital construction of water conservancy works by carrying on the spirit of hard struggle and living frugally, sum up and share all experiences in the fight against droughts, give full play to the advantages of state-run farms under the corps and the advantages of their agricultural machinery, combine the advantages of household farms with the advantages of state-run farms, and fully arouse the socialist initiative of the broad masses of the people.

After hearing a report on the difficulties that the corps is now facing, Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat and other leaders stressed: The difficulties the corps is faced with are temporary ones. It is necessary to develop the Nanniwan spirit and the Fakashan spirit to overcome difficulties. At the same time, the region must vigorously support the corps in developing production and all other undertakings. The regional authorities have

decided that some preferential policies for the corps should be resolutely carried out. It is hoped that the corps will take the overall interest into account, make efforts to do its work better in supporting the state and the region, and make greater contributions in consolidating and developing the strategic economic situation of the region.

Xinjiang Power Facilities 'Seriously Sabotaged'
*HK2607070189 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jul 89*

[Text] Electric power and telecommunications installations in the region have been seriously sabotaged. The regional Public Security Department demands: Public security and security guard departments at all levels must step up investigating and cracking cases and severely punish criminals.

According to statistics, in the whole region from July last year to May this year, 58 cases of stealing and sabotaging electric power and telecommunications installations occurred and some 56,000 m. of transmission lines were stolen, resulting in economic losses of some 645,000

yuan. Some 30 km. of 35,000-volt high-tension aluminum wires were stolen from a certain economic base. The serious theft of electric power and telecommunications installations has done great harm to the telecommunications work and industrial and agricultural production.

As the electric appliances of a unit in Urumqi were stolen, the machinery worth some 100,000 yuan could not be put into operation. With the electric power lines for agricultural use in Ili, Aksu, and Changji being stolen and cut off, spring irrigation and farming is seriously affected this year.

The regional Public Security Department recently issued a circular, demanding that all locations severely deal blows to the crime of stealing electric power and telecommunications installations. In the places where the crime is frequently committed, it is especially necessary to wage a struggle, to tidy up social order, and to straighten out and consolidate the scrap metal purchasing network and points. Enterprises must establish a safety responsibility system, put it on a sound basis, and investigate and affix the responsibility of those in charge for the serious theft of the articles.

Hong Kong

PRC Censors Local Democracy Movement

Xu Meets Governor Wilson

HK2607015989 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Governor, Sir David Wilson, held talks last Friday with the local director of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Xu Jiatun, to discuss China's displeasure with the activities of the Hong Kong pro-democracy movement.

Details of the meeting at Government House are being kept secret. But both men touched on a number of issues that the Chinese Foreign Ministry had first raised with members of the British Embassy about 10 days ago, sources said.

The meeting was the first high level contact between the Hong Kong Government and the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) since the June 4 massacre in Beijing. Mr Xu has not made any public appearances since the military suppression in Tiananmen Square.

The session took place the same day as the official Chinese Communist Party newspaper, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, published an article accusing the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China of engaging in subversive activities.

The article also criticised the Hong Kong Government for allowing the alliance to use Hong Kong as a base for conducting its anti-China activities.

Sources said that Sir David meeting Mr Xu, director of the NCNA, and the appearance of the article on the same day was a coincidence and that the article itself was not raised during their talks.

However, the PEOPLE'S DAILY article was meant to be a further indication of China's anger at Britain after it failed to receive a reply from London on its earlier representations.

Chinese sources said Foreign Ministry officials met British embassy officials more than a week ago, suggesting that Britain makes moves to disband the alliance.

They also called on the Hong Kong Government to prevent the New York-based Alliance for Democracy in China setting up a branch in the territory.

The Foreign Ministry officials reiterated that China would never tolerate Hong Kong being used as an anti-communist base to overthrow the Government in Beijing.

However, the British side said the Hong Kong Alliance was a properly registered group operating in accordance with Hong Kong laws. Any forcible disbandment could severely affect law and order in the territory.

The sources said the British side did not immediately reply to the Chinese demand to stop the Alliance for Democracy in China from setting up an office in the territory.

But privately, the Chinese side has been told that the relevant government departments would closely examine the application and may well refuse its registration, source said.

In Beijing, a British Embassy official declined to release details of the recent meeting with the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Alistair Lang, a Hong Kong civil servant attached to the British Embassy in Beijing, confirmed that the meeting took place, but stressed that the meeting had "no such specific significance".

"All I can say is that we do have periodic contact with the Chinese side, at which all sorts of things are discussed," Mr Lang said.

"This is an inevitable consequence of maintaining diplomatic relations, I'm afraid," he added.

Mr Lang said that British officials had maintained contacts at various levels with Foreign Ministry officials both before and after the June 4 crackdown at Tiananmen.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry declined immediate comment.

Further on Crackdown Request

OW2507143989 Tokyo KYODO in English
1407 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Hong Kong, July 25 KYODO—The Chinese Foreign Ministry has asked Britain through diplomatic channels to crack down on a pro-democracy civic group in Hong Kong, a Hong Kong newspaper said Tuesday.

The independent newspaper MING PAO, quoting informed sources in Beijing, said China made the request to British Embassy officials in Beijing.

The paper said China told Britain not to allow Hong Kong to be used as a base to topple the Chinese Communist Government and labeled the pro-democracy group in Hong Kong as reactionary.

Britain rejected China's request, saying order in Hong Kong would be threatened if Britain took tough action against the group, the paper said.

The group, formed in May to support the pro-democracy movement in China, helped Chinese students who staged hunger strikes at Beijing's Tianamen Square.

The paper also said China asked Britain not to allow a Chinese dissident organization to open its office in Hong Kong as planned.

Editorial on RENMIN RIBAO Commentary
HK2307014289 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 23 Jul 89 p 10

[Editorial: "Tough Talk Doesn't Do Anything for Confidence"]

[Text] The Chinese Government has turned its attention to Hong Kong after putting its political house in a semblance of order. A scathing commentary in a recent edition of the official PEOPLE'S DAILY—accusing two leading Hong Kong liberals, Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming and Mr Szeto Wah, of abetting "subversives" in China, fomenting international hatred of the Beijing regime and creating a party to undermine the concept of "one country, two systems"—is the latest salvo in an escalating war of words.

Chinese officials, from the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, to the Party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, have started issuing similar caveats to reassert China's authority. The continuing battle for control of WEN WEI PO, one of the two dominant leftist newspapers in Hong Kong which supported the student protest movement in China, underscores the determination of Beijing to restore power now that the initial wave of outrage over the June 4 suppression has passed. These moves have deepened disquiet in Hong Kong as it becomes ever more sensitive to every social and political tremor on the mainland.

China has as much right to express its views on Hong Kong as the people of the territory have in speaking out on developments across the border because the fate of the two areas is intertwined. But the exercise of freedom of expression cannot be turned into an attempt to exert undue pressure which can lead to mutual suspicion and enmity. The PEOPLE'S DAILY article may have breached the threshold of discretion because it not only chastises several public figures, who happen to be Basic Law drafters, but also could be seen as discouraging local residents from participating in a political movement registered with the Hong Kong Government and functioning within legal limits in the territory. Any overt attempt to deter the Hong Kong people from supporting a political group out of their own free will bodes ill for the future when the Special Administrative Region should enjoy "a high degree of autonomy" as guaranteed by the Joint Declaration.

The Beijing authorities are rightly anxious not to have Hong Kong evolve into a bastion of subversion. But in its zeal to douse the legitimate political aspirations of

Hong Kong residents, the Chinese Government has achieved the opposite by antagonising many more people and further affecting their confidence. China must opt for a course of patience and reconciliation to achieve its aims.

The Chinese Government's unrelenting hostility towards those who supported the protest movement is rooted in misunderstanding. Hong Kong's solidarity for the demonstrators in Beijing was not founded on disdain for its Government or the native wish to topple the communist system but on profound concern for the future of China. It must be remembered that until martial law was imposed on parts of Beijing on May 20, the demonstrators were designated as "patriots" whose ultimate demand was for the restructuring and strengthening of the country based on reforms advocated by its leaders. The Hong Kong public supported the student protesters in the belief that they were "patriots" in a common cause.

The Hong Kong role in the transit of political fugitives to overseas exile, so strongly criticized in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, was inspired by an abiding humanitarian instinct, not antagonism towards China. The territory was, and continues to be, caught up in the drama of the mainland because its people realise that a strong, stable and progressive China is to the lasting interest of Hong Kong. If China disagrees with the method of some Hong Kong supporters of the mainland movement, it should encourage consultation rather than resort to hasty denunciation.

One passage in the PEOPLE'S DAILY article especially reflects the attitude of the Chinese Government: "According to recent press reports, this handful of people are preparing to set up a so-called political party. The 'one country, two systems' principle will certainly be sabotaged and Hong Kong will be in deep trouble once these people gain power. Alert, Hong Kong compatriots. Never let any conspiracy sabotage the 'one country, two systems' principle!" The blunt warning, by targeting only one of several political groups in Hong Kong, constitutes political interference and contradicts earlier statements, made before the popular uprising, that China would not oppose the establishment of political parties in the territory. The partiality that the Chinese Government has shown to the conservative view has exacerbated worries that it may not adhere to the "one country, two systems" concept when it comes to politics.

China's equivocation on the political question in Hong Kong has caused further confusion and consternation. By listening almost exclusively to select Hong Kong individuals in the Basic Law Drafting and Consultative Committees, China seems to have closed its ears to alternative opinions. The desire by some in Hong Kong to pander to the Chinese leadership for motives unknown has also aggravated traditional divisions in the territory when it could least afford such schisms.

Unless Hong Kong can show China it can reach consensus, Beijing will be only more convinced that it should delay change and thus frustrate the maturing political advances that have been made over the past few months.

But before China persists with threats against Hong Kong, it should consider the dire consequences of these warnings on confidence levels. It should be mindful of the provisions of the Joint Declaration clearly stipulating the freedoms and autonomy which Hong Kong will retain after 1997.

Exchange Programs With PRC Postponed
HK2607020389 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 26 Jul 89 p 1

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] Training courses and exchange programmes with China have been shelved as Beijing extends its campaign against "bourgeois liberalisation".

The heads of several major exchange programmes in Hong Kong said yesterday they had encountered difficulties since the bloodshed in Beijing last month.

Visa restrictions for intellectuals and students who planned to travel to Hong Kong were tightened after June 20 when the Ministry of Public Security ordered all Chinese holding valid exit permits to re-apply.

"Since the Beijing incident the party has been launching an anti-bourgeois liberalisation campaign throughout the country. The central government has been alerted that Hong Kong is a key base in spreading such ideas to the mainland," said a Chinese source in Hong Kong.

An official with the Beijing-Hong Kong Academic Exchange Centre, who declined to be named, told THE HONGKONG STANDARD that more than a dozen programmes with the mainland had been cancelled or delayed.

The officer said: "The Chinese authorities have informed us that all invitations sent to the mainland before June 14...have become invalid."

He said the visit of a 12-man delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has been shelved because some academy members were involved in the student movement.

Mr Mau Chi-wang, assistant course director of the International Institute for Technology and Business Management, said the institute had frozen its plans for new training programmes.

An office from ACL Consultants Limited said the company's training courses for Chinese officials had been frozen for a month after the state-controlled XINHUA News Agency suggested they cancel the last training course in mid-June.

The Beijing-Hong Kong Economic Research Centre, a China-funded training school set up in Hong Kong last August, suspended courses in late June.

The training institute was established by the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA—which represents Beijing's interests here—and the influential China Association for International Exchange of Personnel, to reach mainland officials about capitalism.

Mr Zhu Yucheng, general manager of the research centre and deputy secretary general of XINHUA, said training courses were stopped because of "the summer holidays".

Mr Zhu admitted academic exchanges and training programmes had been affected by unrest in China but said they would be restored soon.

UNHCR Official Says Police Beat Refugees
HK2607015789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[By Fiona Macmahon]

[Text] The police and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) appear on a collision course over the violence at Sek Kong detention centre on Sunday night.

Hong Kong's top refugee official will complain to the Government over police handling of the disturbance.

The UNHCR's chief of mission, Mr Robert Van Leeuwen, described the incident as "grave" and said that a substantial number of boat people—including women, children, the elderly and one handicapped person—were assaulted by the police.

The police have denied any boat people were injured during the incident.

Mr Van Leeuwen said according to his reports the situation erupted on Sunday night about 9.30 pm.

Vietnamese from other camps were standing outside the Sek Kong detention centre fences throwing relief supplies to boat people inside.

"The police then stepped in and started using batons indiscriminately on those around the fence," he said.

Mr Van Leeuwen said this was not when the main injuries were caused.

He said that as a result of the police action at the fence, about 200 boat people had begun throwing rocks and other debris.

The 80-man police unit guarding the camp called in the Police Tactical Unit to restore calm and hold a roll call.

Mr Van Leeuwen said it was then the worst assaults took place.

"People that did not move fast enough were shouted at and beaten by the police," Mr Van Leeuwen said. The main injury was bruising but "large blood stains were found on the ground".

Mr Van Leeuwen said it was still unclear exactly how many people were injured.

Yesterday the police were emphatic that no one except four police officers were injured during the incident.

A police spokesman said the only boat people they have any injury reports on are four taken to Pok Oi hospital in Yuen Long on Monday.

The spokesman said three were later discharged with minor injuries which the boat people said in a statement were accidental and had not been caused by the police.

The fourth is still in Princess Margaret Hospital but the spokesman said he had no details on the man's condition.

Mr Van Leeuwen could not explain how the UNHCR's preliminary findings and the police versions were so juxtaposed.

"I can only give my findings," he said.

"We feel it is a very grave incident and the UNHCR is following up the incident with the utmost seriousness."

Mr Van Leeuwen said the High Commissioner had been informed of the incident but he could not say at this stage whether the UNHCR would call for an independent inquiry until he had a full report.

The full report will be put to the Government as soon as it has been completed, probably today, Mr Van Leeuwen said.

The Government's Refugee Co-ordinator, Mr Mike Hanson, repeated that the Government was taking the incident seriously but he said it was difficult for him to comment further as he has not received a report from the UNHCR.

Mr Hanson admitted there had been a shortage of relief items, such as clothing and cigarettes at Sek Kong, but measures had been taken to improve the situation.

Sek Kong detention centre is on a military airfield where more than 7,000 Vietnamese live in tents. Police are understood to be tightening security at the camp.

The Governor, Sir David Wilson, said that he did not have any details on what happened at Sek Kong but said whenever there were incidents involving the police, they would be investigated.

Sir David added that it was far too early to say whether an independent inquiry would be needed.

The director of Oxfam, Mr Chris Bale, called on the UNHCR to make public its final report.

Mr Bale said Oxfam opposed the use of violence by anyone, either the boat people or police quelling a disturbance.

"Clearly there is more to this than was first apparent" he said.

"Obviously there must be a full investigation because a number of police and refugees were injured."

Mr Bale added that he had full confidence that the UNHCR would submit an impartial investigation.

The chairman of Justice, Mr Ian MacCallum, asked: "How the police were injured without anyone else is beyond me."

Mr MacCallum said it was too early to call for an independent inquiry but said the incident was serious and should be carefully watched.

He added that he felt the incident "did reflect the growing tension in the camps".

"All along we have said that unsatisfactory conditions must obviously produce tensions...the possibilities of outbreaks in the camps must be very high indeed now with all the reports about repatriation," he warned.

Legislative Councillor Hui Yin-fat said that the Government must look into any accusations of abuse and he said the Government should increase the manpower deployment in all the camps.

He said he had no doubts about the allegations. "There is no point in them telling lies", he said.

Macao

Ji Invites Basic Law Drafters to Beijing
*HK2607020189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Jul 89 p 5*

[By Adam Lee in Macao]

[Text] Leading members of the Macao Basic Law Drafting and Consultative Committees have been invited to Beijing next month for talks aimed at dispelling the anxieties of Macao people over the 1999 change-over following the Tiananmen Square massacre.

The invitation has been extended by Mr Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong Macao Affairs Office of the State Council. He is also chairman of the Macao Drafting Committee.

The Macao delegation, consisting of seven members, will visit Beijing in the second half of August, sources said.

Delegates from Hong Kong had been on a similar trip earlier this month.

Mr Ji is expected to explain the official version of the Tiananmen Square incident.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

31 July 1989

